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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who tak a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether d rected to his name or another's, or whether he h subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Latest Developments Favorable for Peace.

An Understanding as to an Armistice.

MORE FIGHTING NEAR ALEXINATZ.

Moukhtar Pasha's Line of Communication Cut.

Suffering Among Refugees in Montenegro.

The Military Campaign Practically Ended.

Dervish Pasha's Army Badly Demoralized.

The Crisis at Belgrade—Tchernayeff Insubordinate.

Capture of D'Junis by the Turks.

The Eastern War Troubles.

AN UNDERSTANDING AS TO AN ARMISTICE—FIGHTING ABOUT ALEXINATZ—MOUKHTAR PASHA'S LINES OF COMMUNICATION CUT—POLICY OF THE ENGLISH LIBERALS.

LONDON, October 26.—It is believed an understanding will be reached on the question of an armistice. General Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador, will have another private audience with the Sultan on Saturday.

Advices from Tiflis say that the Turkish Consul General and his wife, whose assassination was announced yesterday, were murdered by robbers. Russia is making every effort to discover the murderers.

Fighting continues around Alexinatz and Delegrade. The Montenegrins have cut Moukhtar Pasha's communication with Trebinje and invested Nikschituz. Great distress prevails in Montenegro, notwithstanding the military successes, because of the necessity of maintaining a large number of refugees. It is reported there are 11,000 houseless refugees dying of starvation in the mountains around Delegrade.

The Marquis of Hartington, the leader of the Liberals, has returned to London from Turkey. Yesterday he spoke at a private meeting of the Liberals, and advocated the immediate convocation of Parliament. The Marquis indicated his intention to oppose the policy of the Government, and support a modified autonomy in the Christian provinces of Turkey.

THE TURKS REPULSED WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER.

BELGRADE, October 26.—General Novaseloff has asked for reinforcements for the Servian army of the Ibar, and Colonel Becker has been ordered there with fresh troops. An official bulletin states that the Turks on Tuesday made a desperate attempt to break General Novaseloff's lines, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF'S SPEECH—ALARMING REPORTS DENIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 26.—The *Phara du Bosphore* (newspaper) publishes the text of a speech delivered by General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, on presenting his credentials to the Sultan. General Ignatieff said the Czar understood the difficulties of the situation, and although he did not dissimulate his sympathy for Turkey's Sclavonic subjects, he trusted the existing difficulties would be removed, so that the Sultan might improve the condition of his subjects. The Sultan replied in a similar conciliatory strain. He hoped the Czar would contribute towards facilitating the reforms.

The correspondence of the *North German Gazette* from St. Petersburg denies the more alarming reports, such as those of the concentration of large forces on the Turkish frontier, and the calling out of the reserves. The writer says the army is not yet on a war footing. Only preliminary measures have been taken, so that in case of need a considerable army could be in readiness without delay.

END OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE WINTER.

LONDON, October 27.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Ragusa says: The complete failure of Dervish Pasha's recent attack on the Southern frontier of Montenegro ends the campaign for this year, as the winter season has commenced. Moukhtar Pasha will shortly withdraw to Trebinje. The plain around Trebinje is completely flooded. Dervish Pasha's army is thoroughly demoralized. All the Catholic Albanians who joined the Turkish standard have returned home, and refuse to relinquish the arms supplied them by the Turks. The Asiatic volunteers have peremptorily demanded to be discharged.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch states that Roumania has given assurances that her military measures are intended for no other purpose than for autumnal practice. The six weeks' armistice, with the prospect of a prolongation by subsequent arrangement if necessary, is now reported to be secured.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, October 27.—The *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade says: The depression here continues, I cannot help thinking we are at the beginning of the end. If the Russo-Servian army is left unassisted, the Turks will assuredly reach Belgrade. They are advancing slowly and irresistibly. However, unless an armistice is concluded, General Tchernayeff will certainly fight to the last. There is scarcely any reason to doubt that the Servian Government have lost all control over Tchernayeff, who is completely at variance with the Minister of War.

With regard to the rumors of a crisis, the correspondent says: Doubtless the Ministers would gladly resign if the Prince would accept their resignation, and if they could get others to replace them. But these difficulties make a change of ministry impossible. It is generally expected here that Servia will be created a kingdom, but this anticipation only increases the growing dread of Russia. Among the better classes of Servia only thirty Russians arrived yesterday.

The *Times* correspondent with the Turkish army telegraphs from Nisch, October 25th, that the Servians on the 21st evacuated Kaonik after partly destroying the place. The Turks now hold the town, and have found valuable booty there.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch announces that Prince Ghika has arrived there, and goes to England, which power his mission mainly concerns. What I hear confirms the impression that Roumania is still hesitating.

LONDON, October 27.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* confirms the capture of Djunis by the Turks. He gives a circumstantial narrative of the five days' struggle, from the 19th to the 23th inclusive, and says it was unquestionably the greatest success during the campaign. In consequence of their defeat the main portion of the Servian army has withdrawn to Delegrad, but a part at least of Howatovvitch's forces has been cut off in the direction of Krusevac, whence it can, however, retreat by the Servian Morova to Slatatz. It is not known whether the Servians will hold on to the left bank of the Morava, but this seems to be immaterial. They can't make a stand thre, as they would be liable to be cut off from the river and forced into the angle formed by the confluence of the two branches of the Morava. Unless an armistice is concluded, the Servians must move back their defensive line from Alexinatz and Delegrade to Parathon and Cuprija, which would open the Morava valley with all its resources to the Turks.

A dispatch to the *Times*, dated Berlin, 26th, says: There is reason to believe that Russia, being herself averse to war, is endeavoring to induce Greece and Roumania to take the field. They, however, hesitate.

Spain.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE RECENT CONSPIRACY.

MADRID, October 26.—All persons implicated in the recent conspiracy will be tried before ordinary tribunals. Among the documents discovered by the government are decrees signed by Rinz Zorilla, conferring public appointments upon the intended leaders of the insurrection, and bonds redeemable after the success of the movement. All the military men arrested were on the half pay list.

Germany.

A NEWSPAPER WAR WITH AUSTRIA.

BERLIN, October 26.—A controversy has arisen between the German and Austrian newspapers, in consequence of the latter's criticism's of Germany's attitude. The *National Zeitung* to-day, replying to an article in the *Pesther Lloyd*, says: The attitude of the Hungarian press only tends to confirm Germany's cautious reserve, and to justify its expediency.

Austria.

MINISTERS IN DANGER.

BRUSSELS, October 26.—Advices received here from Vienna represent that the position of Count Andrassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the whole Empire, and Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, are precarious. The students of the University of Pesth, who have been forbidden by the police to make a contemplated torchlight demonstration in honor of the Turkish Consul, have determined to disregard the prohibition. No conflict, however, is apprehended.

DEATH OF A DIPLOMATIST.

VIENNA, October 26.—Baron Anton von Prokeschosten, the Austrian diplomatist, is dead.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 26.—The steamships Utopia and Erin, from New York, have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA.

Ohio Day and Merchants' Day at the Centennial—Enthusiastic Reception of General R. B. Hayes—Doings of the Merchants.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.—This is Ohio day and Merchants' day at the Centennial, and the attendance is far more than usually great. Among the crowds present on the grounds are great numbers of Ohioans, and their interest in the suitable observance of the day, added to the general interest awakened by the presence on the ground of Governor Hayes, gives an animation to the affair that has hardly been equalled, except on Pennsylvania day.

Governor Hayes and his family, accompanied by a party of friends, arrived in the city last evening, and were cordially received. This morning at eleven o'clock, General J. R. Hawley, President, on behalf of the United States Centennial Commission, Director General Goshorn, and President J. R. Welch, of the Board of Finance, met and received his Excellency, Governor R. B. Hayes, at the main entrance to the grounds on Elm avenue. The Governor was attended by his staff in full uniform, and a delegation of distinguished citizens of Ohio, and escorted to the Ohio State building by a detachment of the Centennial Guards, and preceded by the First Brigade band. As the Gubernatorial party entered the grounds the enthusiasm was immense; the chime rang out its welcome, and the great masses of people rushed eagerly to get a glance at our distinguished visitor. All along the line to the State buildings it was a perfect ovation. Arriving at the building, the party were received with deafening cheers from the assembled multitude. He was welcomed by Governor Hawley in a brief address, after which Governor Hayes responded in a brief and appropriate speech.

While making a tour of the buildings and grounds under escort of Mr. Goshorn and several members of the Gubernatorial staff, Governor Hayes arrived in the vicinity of the Municipal building, at which the commercial exchanges of other cities were being entertained at lunch by their Philadelphia brothers. At the door of the building the Governor and his companions hesitated, and were on the point of withdrawing, when, upon solicitation of Mayor Stokley, the party were induced to enter. Governor Hayes was presented to the company by E. Harper Jeffries, of Philadelphia, and received with hearty applause. The Governor responded in acknowledgment of the cordiality of his reception, which, he said, he construed to have been tendered, not as a compliment to himself as an individual, but to the office of Chief Executive of the great State of Ohio. Addressing Mayor Stokley, he added that the pleasure of meeting so many of the representative men of the business interests of the country was an unexpected one, and that as he had been honored with an introduction, his only purpose was to pay his respects to the gentlemen present. He thanked the people of Philadelphia through their Mayor for the generous manner in which they had greeted the name of Ohio, and the welcome they had extended to her Executive, and closed by saying that whatever may be the result of the present ephemeral political strife, we would all remember that we are Americans. The Governor's brief remarks were interspersed with rounds of cheers, which were renewed upon their conclusion. Mayor Stokley followed in some pertinent remarks, and the visitors in a short time withdrew to continue their trip through the inclosure. Governor Hayes is expected to remain in the city till Saturday morning.

Governor Hayes was given a reception at the Union League house to-night. The building was brilliantly illuminated, and many prominent persons were present, among the number Governor Hartranft, ex-Secretary Borie, Director General Goshorn, Mayor Stokley, ex-Governor Noyes, General Hawley, Commodore Goldsborough, General Patterson, E. C. Knight, Hon. Leonard Myers, the judges of the courts, General Selfridge and others. After the ceremony of handshaking, the Governor, in response to calls, proceeded to the front of the building and addressed the immense throng blocking up Broad street. He was introduced by John P. Verree, President of the League, and responded as follows:

"I came here as the representative of Ohio, to attend the Exhibition on what was called the Ohio day. I rejoiced to see the hearty manner in which Philadelphia has endeavored to give *eclat* to the event. I shall go back to Ohio to say to my people that Philadelphia and Pennsylvania united in the generous work, and with a spirit and in a manner that does the heart of a Buckeye good." The Governor then proceeded to the banqueting room, where an elegant collation was spread.

The International Union of merchants at the Pennsylvania State buildings on the Centennial grounds, is rather a social than a strictly business like event.

The Philadelphia merchants left the Commercial Exchange at nine o'clock this morning, and proceeded to Front and Market streets and took special cars to the Pennsylvania Railroad Centennial Depot to meet the New York and other visitors. The entire party then marched to the building through a gate, where an address of welcome was delivered by Mr. George W. Mears, of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange. The party then proceeded to the Municipal building, where a cold lunch was served for the visitors, and the local merchants dispersed. In addition to the Commercial Exchange, the Board of Brokers and Drug Exchange, Grocers' Exchange and the Monitor Exchange, of this city, the Commercial Exchangs, Cotton Exchange, the Produce Exchange and the Board of Brokers, of New York city, and delegations from Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Toledo, Milwaukee and other cities are also in attendance.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Sullivan-Hanford Murder Trial in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 25.—The jury in the case of the people against Alexander Sullivan, on trial in the Criminal Court here for the murder of Francis Hanford, came into the court room this morning and again informed the Court [Judge McAllister] that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. With this request the Court complied. It is understood that the jury stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. There is much discussion in the city about the alleged partisan course of Judge McAllister during the entire trial, and especially in his instructions to the jury. Prosecuting Attorney Reed has openly intimated in Court his opinion of the ruling, and the feeling is so strong in town that several petitions are in circulation asking McAllister to resign. The petitions at the Board of Trade have been signed by the majority of the most prominent members, and embraces some fifteen hundred to two thousand names.

After arguments by counsel for the defense, and a protest by Mr. Reed, Judge McAllister this evening admitted Sullivan to bail in $8,000. The court vigorously defended himself from the accusations of Mr. Reed, and affirmed his belief that the prisoner was rather wronged than wronging, and that there was no murder in the case. Berry, the juryman who stood out for conviction, says he was assailed by the jurymen during their deliberations in the vilest manner; that threats were made against his life if he should persist, and he dared not sleep in the jury room. The excitement over the case is on the increase in the city.

Murder in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, October 26.—During a quarrel at Haverhill, on Tuesday, Jacob Plauff killed Louis Emmill. Plauff was arrested.

A Murderer Confesses.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Frank McConnachoe has been arrested and confesses that he was the murderer of Maggie Baurerer, on August 14, at Valley Stream, Long Island.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Ex-Governor Leslie has been elected Grand Master of the Kentucky Odd Fellows.

Hon. Chas. E. DeLong, ex-Minister to Japan, died yesterday at Virginia City, Nevada, of typhoid fever.

Wm. B. Whitney, of Chicago, filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His liabilities are $425,000, distributed over the Northwest and in New York State. The heaviest creditor is E. G. Whitney, of Madison, Wisconsin, $105,000; Louisville City National Bank, $20,000, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky, $10,000. His assets are bank and other stocks to the amount of $70,000, real estate $105,000, railroad bonds $50,000. Of this amount $125,000 has been realized under an assignment made in 1875 to George W. King, B. F. Deming and John Clark, of Indiana, under the insolvent laws of that State.

General Garfield has been recalled to Washington by the very dangerous illness of a young son, and he has been obliged to cancel his campaign engagements.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation by the President.

Thursday, November 30, We Are Called Upon to Give Thanks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26, 1876.

By the President of the United States of America—

A PROCLAMATION.

From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits, and set apart a time to offer our thanks to Almighty God for special blessings. He has vouchsafed to us, with our prayers for a continuance thereof. We have at this time equal reason to be thankful for His continued protection, and for the many material blessings which His bounty has bestowed. In addition to these favors accorded to us as individuals, we have especial occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that by His providence and guidance our Government, established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfill the purpose of its founders in offering an asylum to the people of every race, securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, and meting out to every individual alike justice and equality before the law. It is, moreover, especially our duty to offer our humble prayers to the Father of all Mercies for a continuance of His divine favor to us as a nation, and as individuals. By reason of all these considerations I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend the people of the United States to devote the 30th day of November next to the expression of their thanks and prayers to Almighty God, and laying aside their daily avocations, and all secular occupations, to assemble in their respective places of worship and observe such day as a day of thanksgiving and rest.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

By the President:

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

General Crook's New Expedition—Disposition of Troops for the Winter—Spotted Tail Accepted as Chief of the Sioux Nation—Captures.

CHEYENNE, WY., October 26.—The arrival of General Merritt's command at Red Cloud yesterday, signalized the closing up of the Big Horn and Yellowstone campaign, which will be succeeded by the Powder river expedition, consisting of fifteen companies of infantry and eleven companies of cavalry, the latter principally of the Fourth regiment, with a few companies of the Second and Third, which have not been in the summer campaign. All are fresh troops, and will be commanded by General Crook in person. The Fifth Cavalry will have its winter headquarters at Fort Russell, General Merritt in command. The Third goes to Fort Laramie. Ten companies will remain at Red Cloud. Spotted Tail was formally installed Chief of the Sioux Nation, by virtue of the authority of the President, and was as such accepted by all the Indians at that agency. The capture made by General Merritt consisted of 500 Indians, 700 ponies and a large number of arms. The last two named are to be disposed of at auction on November 2, at Fort Laramie. The moral effect of this decisive policy is wholesome, and peace promises to prevail in the agencies.

ST. PAUL, October 26.—The *Pioneer-Press* has a special from Bismarck which says General Terry was still at Standing Rock last night. He had succeeded in disarming and gathering in the ponies of all the Indians at the agency. It is believed the Indians have hid most of their arms, as they had a day's warning and only about two hundred stand of arms have been found, including shot guns and revolvers. A large number of ponies will yet be brought in. About six hundred have already been surrendered. The Indians seem to take kindly to the removal, as they come to understand it. They were at first disposed to resist, but General Terry told them that the property would be sold, and the proceeds be invested in cattle, &c., for them. None outside of General Terry and those connected with him have any idea as to where he will go next, whether to Cheyenne or to strike the hostiles.

CHICAGO, October 26.—The following telegram was received at military headquarters to-day:

STANDING ROCK, October 25, 1876.

Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.:

Colonel Sturgis left Lincoln on the 20th, and Major Reno on the 21st. Each arrived here on the afternoon of the 22d. Sturgis immediately commenced dismounting and disarming the Indians at Two Bears' camp on the left bank, and Lieutenant Colonel Carlin, with his own and Reno's force, dismounted and disarmed them at both the camps at this side. Owing partially to the fact that before I arrived at Lincoln news was sent to the Indians here, it is said by Mrs. McGilpin, that we were coming, and our purpose was stated, but principally, I believe, that sometime since, owing to the failure of the grass here, the animals were sent to distant grazing places many miles away, comparatively only a few horses were found. I therefore the next morning called the chiefs together and demanded the surrender of their horses and arms, telling them that unless they complied their rations would be stopped, and also telling them that whatever might be realized from the sale of the property taken would be invested in stock for them. They have quietly submitted, and have sent out to bring in their animals. Some have already arrived, and we now have in our possession about seven hundred. More are arriving rapidly, and I expect to double this number. I have kept the whole force here till now, for the effect its presence produces. I shall start Sturgis to-morrow morning for the Cheyennes, leaving Reno till Carlin completes the work here. Only a few arms have yet been found or surrendered, but I think our results are satisfactory. Not a shot was fired on either side of the river. Of course no surprise can now be expected at Cheyenne, where we expect to produce the desired effect by the same means as those employed here.

[Signed] ALFRED H. TERRY, Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON.

THE POSTAL FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26.—From an official statement prepared for the Postmaster General, it appears that the operations of the free delivery system for the year ending June 30, 1876, were as follows: Number of offices, 87; number of letter carriers, 2,269; number of letters and postal cards delivered, 288,418,765; number of newspapers delivered, 80,675,040; number of letters and postal cards collected, 234,230,582; number of newspapers collected, 28,453,086; number of pieces handled per carrier, 278,438; total cost of service, $1,981,186; average cost per piece in mills, 3.13-100; amount of postage received on local matter, $2,065,562; excess of local postage over total cost of service, $84,375. These figures show that the service is now somewhat more than self-sustaining, and by comparison with statistics for the previous year it appears that the revenue from local postage has increased between six and seven per cent., while the cost of the service has not increased more than five per cent.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 26, 1876.

DECLINE IN COAL.

One hundred thousand tons of Lackawanna coal were sold at auction to-day, by order of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The bidding was lively, but prices show a decline compared with last month. Following are the prices obtained: 5,000 tons steamer started at $3 10 and fell to $3 07½, at which price the remainder was bought; 20,000 tons of grate commenced at $3 10, fell to $3 07½, then to $3 05, and closed at $3 02¼; 25,000 tons egg sold at $3 00; 50,000 tons stove opened at $4 10, fell to $4 07½, $4 05, $4 02¼ and $4 00.

THE UNITED STATES MONETARY COMMISSION

authorized by concurrent resolution of Congress is now organized as follows: Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada; Senator George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Senator Lewis V. Bogy, of Missouri; Representative R. L. Gibson, Louisiana; Representative Richard P. Bland, Missouri; Representative George Willard, Michigan; Hon. William S. Groesbeck, Cincinnati, expert; Professor Francis Bowen, Cambridge, expert; Hon. Alexander Delmar, Philadelphia, Statistician and Corresponding Secretary; George M. Weston, Boston, Recording Secretary. The Commission is now in session in this city, taking evidence. A sub-committee will shortly start for the Pacific coast to take evidence there with regard to the production of the precious metals in California, Nevada, etc., and in reference to other matters entrusted by Congress to the Commission.

Miss Anna Spear, aged twenty-six, daughter of S. B. Spear, Secretary of the Spring Grove cemetery and a resident of Clifton, near Cincinnati, committed suicide by shooting herself through the head and heart in her brother's room, yesterday. Cause, ill health.

THE GRAND DAYLIGHT DEMONSTRATION.

Report of the Committee on Route.

The committee appointed at the meeting of Marching Club Captains held on Wednesday evening last to designate a route for the grand daylight demonstration on Monday November 6th, as well as to arrange other details, respectfully report the following as the result of their deliberations:

FORMATION.

The Old City division will form on Water street facing north, right resting on Smithfield street; the Allegheny division on Penn street facing east, right on Water; the East End division on Liberty street facing east, right on Water; the South Side division on Carson street facing south, right on Monongahela bridge; West End division on Carson street facing north, right on Monongahela bridge; visiting clubs on Grant street facing west, right on Third avenue. The horsemen on Duquesne Way right on Water, carriages in rear of horsemen, wagons, in rear of carriages, also on Duquesne Way.

Staff officers detailed by the Chief Marshal will be stationed at the right of each division, and no Marshal will move his division until ordered to do so by the Staff officer detailed to his division. The Old City division will have the right of the line and the other divisions will move in the order designated by the Chief Marshal.

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

Smithfield street to Third avenue, to Grant street, to Fifth avenue, to Market street, to Liberty street, to Seventh street, to Penn avenue, to Sixteenth street, to Ohio street, (Allegheny), to Cedar avenue, to North avenue, to Irwin avenue, to Ridge avenue, to Marion avenue, to Ohio street, to Federal street and down Federal.

The Chief Marshal will review the procession at the First ward square, on Federal street. After passing in review, companies may move to their headquarters.

The committee had laid out a route which included the old city hill wards, but before its adoption they were waited on by a committee from the manufacturers, who represented the difficulties attending the passage of heavily laden wagons through those wards. The objections were so substantial that the committee reluctantly abandoned that portion of the route.

The Divisions will form at 10 A. M. and will move promptly at 10:30 A. M.

[Signed] GUS. L. BRAUN,
Captain Second Ward Pittsburgh Club.
EDWARD ARMSTRONG,
Captain Second Ward Allegheny Club.
JAMES BOYD,
Captain Ninth and Tenth Wards Pittsburgh Clubs.
E. Y. BRECK,
Captain B. F. Kennedy Club.

POLICE ITEMS.

There were twenty cases at the Central Police Station taken in on Wednesday night, and all disposed of yesterday morning by the Mayor. Michael Dougherty pursued John Hines in the streets with knife in hand, but was arrested before he overtook the latter. Fined $25, and in default sent to the Workhouse for thirty days. Eliza Cook, an old offender, was making night hideous on Wood street. She was sent up for ninety days. A fight occurred during the night in a saloon on Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, and when the police endeavored to quell it Jerry Hart undertook to close the doors and guard them against the officers. He was arrested, as was also one of the combatants, Mike Lynch. The former was discharged and the latter fined $50. He took a thirty day term at the Workhouse in lieu thereof.

The "cigar parlor" of Norah Wisely, 122 Grant street, was entered Wednesday night by some anti-tobacconist and robbed of $2 50 in money. Norah only yesterday paid a fine of $5 and costs for disorderly conduct.

Charles McClure, the negro accused of stealing $150 from Thomas Bryce, in a Third avenue saloon the other night, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy yesterday afternoon and was committed for a further hearing on next Thursday. Bryce is a French Indian, not a negro as previously reported.

The Amenities of the Lagal Profession.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The severe and richly merited reprimand to which a prominent attorney from Erie county was subjected in the Supreme Court, on Friday last, for scandalous and unprofessional language contained in the printed argument in his paper book, has excited not a little comment and discussion among the members of the bar and others who were present, not only from the novelty of the proceedings, but on account of the position of the gentleman who was made the subject of this judicial rebuke, he being, as we understand, a candidate for a high judicial position in his district.

It appears from an examination of his "argument" that from beginning to end it abounded in the coarsest and most abusive expressions in regard to the plaintiff—language and epithets better suited for a police court or fish market than for a formal law argument before the highest and most honored court of the State, in regard to the construction to be given a will and the rights and duties of an executor under it, which were clearly the points at issue. The counsel of the defendant, who stand with him in a degree the charges and insinuations of the book, though gentlemen of the very highest position in their profession, one being an ex-President Judge of the Erie district, brought the matter to the attention of the Court, and after perusal of the document in question, Chief Justice Agnew administered a most scathing rebuke to the offending attorney, ordered that the book be suppressed and the copies customarily given to the judges returned to him without argument on the question of its unfitness, but permitted him to argue the case on its merits, remarking at the same time that he was fortunate to get off without a fine.

Some attorneys seem to be ever unable to appreciate the fact that more than one view may be taken of an intricate question of legal rights and duties, and that parties may honestly act under and opposing counsel honestly advocate a different conclusion from the one they have adopted, in consequence of their preparatory *ex parte* examination of the law and the facts. Such men make earnest advocates, useful in their way, but can scarcely be said to be fitted for anything else. When, in addition to such qualities, are superadded violence and intemperance of statement, scurrility and indecency of language, and seemingly no sense of the proprieties of the occasion, the unfortunate possessor is certainly no credit to his profession, whatever may be his legal attainments; but, on the contrary, is a positive element of harm to it from the unenviable prominence which he naturally assumes, and from the conclusion which the unthinking too readily draw, that such sounding brass is the true metal from which to form the faithful advocate.

It is in this view of the matter that we are glad to record the prompt and vigorous action of the Court in thus rebuking publicly and severely such outcropping of innate boorishness in young or old practitioners, and doing its utmost to preserve unimpaired the high standard of this most important profession, charged as it is with the interests of us all and graced in our noble Commonwealth with names which are the very synonyms of honor, courtesy and culture, as well as ability, earnestness and energy.

We are not of those who continually decry the present age as degenerate. The very prominence which such disgraceful acts assume is evidence of their infrequency. When met, as in the present case, by such prompt and stern repression, there is little fear of their contaminating influence.

Courts sometimes most properly assume the office of mentor, and from their very power and dignity exercise a strong influence over the professional character and habits of those who are habitually before them. It is a well known fact that a judge and the lawyers in his court show a marked similarity in manners. How much more widespread and useful then are the admonitions of such a dignified and respected body as our Supreme Court, delivered as impressively and publicly as in this instance.

We think the lesson will not be lost upon the young and rising generation of lawyers, and are happy to believe that it is not needed by the others who have grown in years and honors under such tutelage, and are guided and inspired by the recollection of many illustrious years now past. Believing that lawyers should always be gentlemen, I have written this for the good of the profession.

A PITTSBURGH LAWYER.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Rising followed by falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The number of visitors at the White House, Washington, averages two thousand per day.

Another steamer from Spain arrived at Havana yesterday with one thousand troops.

There were no deaths in Savannah yesterday from any cause. There has been no frost yet.

The United States Postal Commission were in Little Rock yesterday, looking up the views of the people in that section as to the mail service.

THE PIPE LINE PROJECT.

The Application for a Quo Warranto—Arugment before the Attorney General—Outline of the Case

In the COMMERCIAL of Monday last we stated that a number of corporations and private citizens had employed counsel for the purpose of testing the legality of the charter of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company—otherwise known as Harley's Pipe Line Company—organized for the purpose of transporting crude oil from Butler county to the Atlantic seaboard. An application had been made to the Hon. George Lear, Attorney General, and Hon. William McCandless, Secretary of Internal Affairs, for a suggestion for a writ of *quo warranto*, to have it determined whether the charter of the company is valid, and whether it has the right of eminent domain. The preliminary work commenced on Wednesday, in the Attorney General's office at Harrisburg, where an argument, participated in by both sides, was had before these two gentlemen, the sole object being to secure the use of their names in the proceedings in court. Among those present at the argument were Judge Douglass, Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, at Meadville; W. J. Howard, General Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Herman Haupt, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company. The discussion began at eleven o'clock, and closed at four in the afternoon.

John Dalzell, Esq., of this city, made the opening argument on behalf of the complainants, and was followed by David W. Sellers and F. Carroll Brewster, Esqs., of Philadelphia, for respondents, the case being closed by John H. Hampton, Esq., for complainants. The discussion resolved itself into two leading questions. The first went to the existance of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company as a corporation; whether there was any authority for the alleged consolidation of the Western Oil and Pipe Company, and the Rural Dispatch Company, from which consolidation the Pennsylvania Transportation Company claimed to have resulted. The second question had reference to the right of eminent domain on the part of the respondent company, admitting its existence as a corporation. It was contended by the counsel for the Transportation Company that even if the Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs were of the opinion that the position of the complainants was well taken, the remedy was not by *quo warranto*, but by bill in equity, at the instance of parties whose rights were invaded. It was also contended that it devolved upon the complainants to make out a clear case of invasion upon the Commonwealth by the Transportation Company, before the gentlemen applied to could lend their countenance to proceedings in court.

On behalf of the complainants, it was argued that the legal existence of the corporation itself could only be inquired into by *quo warranto*, at the instance of the Attorney General, and that if the Pennsylvania Transportation Company was exercising the eminent domain of the Commonwealth without legal warrant, it was the usurpation of a prerogative franchise which the Commonwealth was bound to resent, and could only do so by *quo warranto*.

On the same side it was also held that the complainants were not bound in this proceeding to do more than make out a *prima facie* case; that the Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs were not the final judges, but were bound only to inquire whether there was probable cause, and in case they were satisfied there was, they were bound to consent to the issuing of a writ.

The printed specifications and answers, as has been previously stated, raise both issues of law and fact. The issues of fact are outside of the questions of law already stated, and relate to the question whether a *bona fide* organization of the companies constituting the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, was had, and business in good faith commenced by them, prior to the adoption of the new Constitution. In case an information is filed, it will be filed in the Common Pleas of Dauphin county, where a trial by jury will be had to determine the questions of fact. The result of such a trial, if it be against the complainants, will not be conclusive of the case, because the decision of any of the questions, either of law or of fact, favorable to complainants, will be fatal to the projects of the Transportation Company.

The Attorney General and Secretary took charge of the papers and hold the matter under advisement.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.

Cooper & Co. vs. Rist. Error to the Common Pleas of Cambria county. Argued by Reade for plaintiff in error and Johnston contra.

Blair's appeal *certiorari* to the Orphans' Court of Westmoreland. Argued by Wentling for appellants and Latta contra.

Findley *et al.* vs. Stiver *et al.* administrators. Error to the Common Pleas of Somerset. Argued by Roddy for plaintiffs in error and Coffroth contra.

Kregan vs. Commonwealth; error to the Common Pleas of Somerset. Argued by Baer for plaintiff in error, and Colborn contra.

Philson & Co. vs. Horner et al.; error to the Common Pleas of Somerset. Argued by Baer for plaintiff in error, and Kountz contra.

Heslop vs. Heslop; error to the Common Pleas of Cambria county. Argued by Blair for plaintiff in error, and Johnston contra.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

The case of the United States vs. John Scott, late postmaster at Brookville, Jefferson county, indicted for opening a registered letter, resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

The case of Samuel Depew, indicted for forging a pension agent's check, was then taken up and is on trial.

In bankruptcy, the following cases are reported:

A. McKinley, bankrupt, Erie county. Order made allowing Ezra Cooper, a creditor, to enforce certain leins in the State courts.

De Groff, Kunkle & Co., bankrupts, Westmoreland county. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate. Presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Conrad Dietrich, for use of Joseph Harrison, vs. John A. Kohrssen and Caroline Kohrssen. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,973.

Henry Rosenberg vs. Frank Falter; action on a judgment note. Verdict for plaintiff for costs.

James E. Dickey vs. James Skelding; *sci. fa.* on a mechanic's lien. Jury out.

James P. Meanor, administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the estate of Eliza E. Meanor vs. Josiah W. Gray and Conrad Beringer. On trial.

M. K. Killigan was appointed Election Inspector of the Second district of the Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

Charles Steubner was appointed Inspector of Elections of the Third district of the Seventh ward, Allegheny.

Andrew Monahan was appointed Election Inspector of the First district of the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

Faulder and others vs. D. L. Smith (2 cases); actions for damages for alleged improper conduct as an Alderman, by which plaintiffs were injured. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

D. W. Carroll & Co., vs. James S. Adams, *et al.*; action for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiffs against J. S. Adams for $635 06, and damages assessed against Adam Jacobs and Jane Collins in like amount.

Mary Riley vs. John Herron. Judgment of compulsory non-suit entered.

George S. Jeremy and wife vs. Mooney Bros. Plaintiff took a non suit. Action for money loaned.

Court will not be in session until Saturday. The trial list is exhausted.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Cyrus Coulter was convicted of receiving stolen goods, on oath of H. Louisa Keys.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Dennis Conner and Andrew Coolhooff, charged with the larceny of a quantity of clothing from H. Louisa Keys, Coolhooff pleaded guilty and Connor was tried and found not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Gennartz, indicted on oath of Patrick Bradley for nuisance in keeping a ferocious dog. Jury out.

Edward McIlwaing is on trial, charged with forcible entry and detainer, on oath of Fannie L. Yeager.

Legal Notes.

A few days ago the case of Magee vs. McCarthy, now pending in the Supreme Court, was taken from the regular list and placed on what is called the "hour list," which includes cases in which the argument is to occupy but an hour. Yesterday Mr. Hamilton, on behalf of Mayor McCarthy, moved to have it replaced on the regular list, and that the writ issued in the case be quashed. He gave as his reasons the following: First, that no final judgment had been given in the court below. Second, that Mr. Magee had no authority to sue out the writ of error, and third, that he had no right to take out the writ of error to the lower court even if judgment had been given. The motion was allowed to be filed, and will come up for argument at an early day.

Jurors summoned for the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 are requested by court not to attend, as there will be no jury trials till the second Monday in November.

Some thirty new suits were filed in the Circuit Court, yesterday, by A. E. L. Roberts, against sundry parties, for infringement of his patent torpedo for oil wells.

REV. A. B. LEONARD, pastor of Walnut Hill M. E. Church, Cincinnati, formerly of this city, whose life was so long despaired of, has returned from Kansas with improved health, and expects shortly to be able to preach again.

WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Twelfth Semi-Annual Meeting—An Interesting Reunion.

The Women's Foreign Presbyterian Missionary Society opened its twelfth semi-annual meeting yesterday in the Third Presbyterian church. This meeting of the parent society, whose headquarters are at Philadelphia, was held here by invitation of "The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Committee on Women's Foreign Missions," one of the branches of the main organization. The chapel was tastefully decorated with ferns and autumn leaves, and the motto, "Christ for the World," placed on the wall in the rear of the pulpit. Nearly a hundred delegates were present from adjacent Presbyteries, as well as a large audience of ladies from the two cities.

The President, Mrs. Rev. W. E. Schenck, of Philadelphia, occupied the chair. The meeting was opened by singing the 134th hymn, reading of Psalm 72, and prayer by Mrs. Rev. Cunningham, of Wheeling, W. Va. Mrs. Comingo, President of the "Pittsburgh and Allegheny Committee," then delivered a cordial and touchingly beautiful address of welcome, which was heartily responded to by the Chairman, who also presented greetings from the ladies of New Jersey upon this occasion.

After singing the hymn,

"Thy name, O mighty God,"

the report of the home work was read by the Secretary, Mrs. A. L. Massey.

The Society embraces 702 auxiliaries, 361 Bands and Circles, and 27 Presbyterial Societies. Of these fifty-four auxiliaries, nineteen Bands and one Presbyterial Societies have been organized during the past six months, the entire number being a large increase over the record of the first year, which includes sixty-two societies of various kinds.

The congregation then united in singing, "Work, for the Night is Coming," after which Mrs. Perkins, Secretary of the Foreign department, presented her report. Quite a number of changes had taken place in the list of missionaries since the annual meeting. Some of the missionaries had returned home for recuperation, but expected to re-enter upon the work; others would remain here. A great work was being accomplished in the different fields. Especial attention was directed to the girls' schools in charge of female missionaries, and the encouraging fact of a number of new missionaries being ready to engage in the field.

The Treasurer's report was then read by Mrs. J. M. Fishburn:

Cash on hand April 30, 1876	$20,227 18
Disbursed	16,563 90
Balance October 24, 1876	$ 3,663 28

Miss Sterer, Recording Secretary by request, made a statement with regard to the publications of the society.

Subscribers for "Women's Work for Women" were falling off, and this was believed to be from neglect in renewing subscriptions rather than want of interest. "Children's Work for Children," a juvenile magazine, was largely in debt for the first time. This must be paid, or the publication must be discontinued; ten thousand subscribers were asked for; subscription price fifty-five cents per annum, postage paid.

On motion, it was decided that each woman present who would be responsible for five subscriptions should rise. Quite a number of ladies thus pledged themselves, after stirring remarks by Mrs. Schenck, Cunningham, etc.

The time for adjournment having arrived, Mrs. Fry, of Salem, Ohio, closed the meeting with prayer, after which the entire assembly was invited to partake of a bountiful luncheon.

SOUTH SIDE DEMONSTRATION.

The Formation of Divisions, Route of Procession, Etc.

The following order has been issued for the torchlight procession, to take place on the South Side, on Saturday night, the 28th inst.:

First Division—The East End Division will form on Water street, the right resting on the east side of Smithfield street.

Second Division—The Allegheny Division will form on Water street, the right resting on the west side of Smithfield street.

Third Division—The old city will form on Smithfield street, the right resting at the Monongahela House.

Fourth Division, South Side—The West End Battalion will form on Carson street, the right resting on the west side of the Monongahela bridge. The East End Battalion will form on Brownsville avenue, the right resting at intersection of Carson street.

The Chief Marshal will be designated by a white and red sash; the Adjutant General by a red sash; the Chief of Staff by a white sash, and the Aids by white resettes.

Following is the route of procession: From the Monongahela bridge up Carson street to Seventeenth; thence to Jane; up Jane to Twenty first; down Twenty-first to Sarah; up Sarah to Thirtieth; down Thirtieth to Carson; thence to Seventeenth; down Seventeenth to Bingham, and down Bingham to Tenth street and dismiss.

The procession will move promptly at 7½ o'clock.

By order
ADAM TRAUTMAN,
Chief Marshall.
JAMES O'NEIL,
Chief of Staff.
W. C. MURPHY, Adjutant General.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

DEAFNESS RELIEVED. No medicine. Book free. G. J. WOOD, Madison, Ind.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—FOR WM. CULLEN BRYANT'S New Work, in parts, finely illustrated, responsible Canvassers and General Agents wanted. J. B. FORD & CO., New York.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—A SITUATION—HAVE had considerable experience as clerk, &c., in several branches of business, and can produce first-class references. Moderate salary will be satisfactory. Address F., Lock Box 538, city.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—$25 00—An experienced Bookkeeper, part of whose time is unoccupied, will give any one $25 00 who will secure him writing for the evening. Terms moderate. Address "N," Commercial office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—FOR THIS and each of the adjoining States. To an active, industrious man, either with experience or without, a salary of $90 a month and traveling expenses will be paid. Address GEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—STORE—MY INTEREST with control of business, in Store connected with Coke Works, in good locality, doing a good and sure business. Object for selling: Am about to engage in other business. Address A. B., box 40, Dunbar, Fayette county, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SIX-Room House, 1½ Lots, which extend from Jefferson to Carroll streets, Second ward, Allegheny. Will exchange for farm or other property, to suit, or will take stocks as part pay. Price low: terms easy. Address ROSS MILLER, 61 Darragh street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE in one of the best localities in the city, doing a good business; can be bought at a reasonable price by any one meaning business; satisfactory reasons given for selling, by addressing in full name, A. F., Lock Box 160, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE 14 BY 24 IN. ENGINE, a 12 by 24 in., a 10 by 24 in. and a 8 by 12 in., second-hand, and will be sold cheap; also, a lot of Pulleys, Hangers, Shafting and Belting. 10 second-hand Boilers. 8 new Engines, of different sizes, at THOS. CARLIN'S, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—IRON PAINT—75 PER cent. Oxide of Iron, the best and cheapest Paint in the market. Is unequaled for painting Cars, Bridges, Steamboat Decks and Hulls, Roofs, Iron, Brick and Wooden Buildings, Iron and Tin Work, &c. &c. Send for circular and price list. PITTSBURGH IRON PAINT COMPANY, 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SHULTZ'S PATENT BELTING AND LACE LEATHER—Is superior to Leather or Gum, and is below them in price. Does not stretch, get hard, or crack. We will allow purchasers a reasonable time to test it, and should it fail to prove satisfactory, we will take it back and refund the money paid. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

LOST.

LOST—BRACELET—A GOLD BRACELET, either in Birmingham car, postoffice, or Fifth and Wylie avenues. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at JOS. ABELS, or 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS—Two Second Story Unfurnished Rooms, en suite, for rent, with or without Board. Apply at No. 30 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hiland avenue, East End; large grounds, with fruit trees, etc; rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A DWELLING of 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, on Center avenue, near Soho street. Water in Kitchen. Rent reasonable. Call on G. E. NORTH, at Commercial office, after 2:30 P. M., or address No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A HANDSOME Brick Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Diningroom and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 4 Bedrooms and Bath Room, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—NEW two-story Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen. Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c. Located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, near the proposed site for the new Incline Railway, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

ELECTION NOTICES.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK, for the election of Trustees will be held at the Banking House, corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, on TUESDAY, November 7, 1876, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. R. FENDERICH, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, October 23, 1876.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—The members of PITTSBURGH COMMANDERY NO. 1, are requested to meet at the Asylum, Perfection Hall, on Penn avenue, TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock M., sharp, to attend the funeral of SIR KNIGHT W. S. BROWN, late of Greensburg Commandery. Train leaves Union Depot at 12:51 P. M.

By order of E. C.

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law.

W. W. TYSON,
County Sealer of Weights and Measures,
No. 41 Federal street.

Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on SATURDAY, October 28th, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., application will be made to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county, for a Charter of Incorporation for the "ADRIENNE BOAT CLUB," a corporation to be formed for the cultivation of the art of rowing, boating and sailing, and the pecuniary assistance of the relatives of deceased members.

GAZZAM & COCHRANE,
Attorneys for Applicants.

Pittsburgh, October 5, 1876.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., October 25, 1876.

NOTICE—

TO SOLVENT BANKS, BANKING HOUSES AND EXCHANGE BROKERS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH:

In accordance with an act of Assembly approved March 11, 1870, entitled "An Act supplementary to the act relating to County Treasurer, and prescribing further duties in Allegheny county," I hereby give notice that I will receive SEALED PROPOSALS at my office until the 31ST DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1876, "for interest on the current daily balances of the deposits of all funds collected by the Treasurer of Allegheny county" during the continuance of his, the said Treasurer's, term of office.

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

POLITICAL.

Republican Meetings

WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:

Friday, October 27, at 7:30 P. M.

Mass Meeting Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, Corner of Wylie Avenue and Kirkpatrick Street.

Hon. JAMES K. MOORHEAD, Major A. M. BROWN, Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT, Speakers.

White House, Perrysville.

Colonel THOMAS M. BAYNE, Hon. JOHN C. NEWMYER, Speakers.

Bakerstown, Richland Township.

JOHN S. ROBB, Esq., A. S. MILLER, Esq., S. M. RAYMOND, Esq., Speakers.

Swissvale.

JOHN H. KERR, Esq., Colonel JOSEPH S. HAYMAKER, R. S. FRAZIER, Esq., Speakers.

Bellevue Borough.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Esq., B. C. CHRISTY, Esq., JACOB F. SLAGLE, Esq., Speakers.

The T. M. BAYNE MARCHING CLUB, under command of Captain LEE S. SMITH, will be in attendance.

Sharpsburg.

H. A. COLLIER, Esq., WM. LITTLE, Esq., General WM. BLAKELEY, Colonel D. W. MOORE, Speakers.

Saturday, October 28, at 7:30 P. M

Clinton, Findlay Township.

JACOB H. MILLER, Esq., Major J. F. SLAGLE, Speakers.

Warren's Tavern, Marshall Township.

W. C. STILLWAGON, Esq., H. H. McCORMICK, Esq., Colonel JOHN M. THOMPSON, of Butler, Speakers.

Monroeville, Patton Township.

J. C. HAYMAKER, Esq., THOMAS CULBERTSON, Esq., Speakers.

Middletown, Moon Township.

A. M. BROWN, Esq., H. A. COLLIER, Esq., G. R. COCHRAN, Esq., Speakers.

Plum Creek Coal Works, Plum Township.

JAMES FITZSIMMONS, Esq., S. P. FULTON, Esq., JOHN H. KERR, Esq., AUGUST STEINER, Esq., Speakers.

DAYLIGHT MASS CONVENTION AT McKEESPORT.

Daylight Procession in the morning. G. W. GRAY, Chief Marshall. Procession to move at 11 A. M. Torchlight Procession in the evening, to move at 7:30. JOHN F. DAVITT, Chief Marshal.

The following Speakers will be in attendance: Hon. THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Hon. J. T. UPDEGRAFF, Hon. BENJ. HARRISON, of Indiana, R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, Esq., of Baltimore, Captain SAMUEL HARPER, Capt. JOHN F. DRAVO, WM. C. MORELAND, Esq.

By order of Committee on Meetings.

JOHN S. LAMBIE, Chairman.

W. C. STILLWAGON, JOSIAH COHEN, Secretaries.

R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, Esq.,

OF BALTIMORE,

WILL SPEAK IN THE

ALLEGHENY DIAMOND,

ON

Friday, October 27, at 7:30 P. M

Hon. BENJ. HARRISON,

OF INDIANA,

WILL SPEAK IN

OLD CITY HALL,

MARKET STREET, ON

Saturday, October 28, at 7:30 P. M.

By order of Committee on Meetings.

JOHN S. LAMBIE, Chairman.

W. C. STILLWAGON, JOSIAH COHEN, Secretaries.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Marshals of Divisions and Captains of Marching Clubs of the Republican Marching Clubs of Allegheny City and North of the rivers are requested to meet at the

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Allegheny City, on FRIDAY EVENING, October 27th, at half-past seven o'clock.

CHAS. S. FETTERMAN,
Chairman Republican Executive Committee.

Policy Holders in the

New York Life Insurance Company

Can learn some interesting and confidential information, important to them, concerning that company, by sending their names, address, number of policies and amounts of insurance to INVESTIGATOR, Lock Box 4475, New York City Postoffice.

D. W. SMITH,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

30 SIXTH, late St. Clair St.,
PITTSBURGH.

FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. MWF

Insure with the
Ætna of Hartford
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS JAN. 1875 } $6,497,275.94.
S.S. CARRIER, Agent.

SPECIAL TO THE TRADE.

FIRST ARRIVAL
NEW CROP NEW ORLEANS
MOLASSES!

J. S. Dilworth & Co.,
130 and 132 Second Avenue.

1876. CAMPAIGN. 1876.

POLITICAL!
MARCHING CLUBS
SUPPLIED WITH
HATS, CAPES AND TORCHES.
CALL AND SEE SAMPLES.

R. H. Palmer & Co.,
LIMITED,
151 WOOD STREET.

WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS AND FENCES,
FOR GARDENS, OFFICES, CEMETERIES, &c.
WIRE WINDOW GUARDS.

Lauderbach & Preston,
33 and 34 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
50 TO 60 THIRD AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. BETWEEN MARKET & FERRY STS.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPE, MALLEABLE AND CAST IRON FITTINGS,
BRASS AND IRON VALVES AND COCKS, LUBRICATORS, WHISTLES, TOOLS &c.
GUM HOSE AND PACKING AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, COAL AND COKE WORKS
OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY,
PROMPTLY FITTED UP BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

McCORD & CO.
131 WOOD ST.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARE NOW OPENING
IN THEIR
Fur Department
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
OF

FINE OTTER SACQUES,
SEAL SKIN SACQUES,
OTTER MUFFS AND BOAS,
SEAL SKIN MUFFS AND BOAS,

HUDSON BAY AND RUSSIAN SABLE SETTS,
MINK SABLE SETTS,
SQUIRREL SETTS,

AND ALL THE LOWER GRADES OF
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, all kinds of Fur Trimming for Cloaks, &c. Fur Gloves, Capes and Hats for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. All kinds of Fur Robes.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

IMPENDING EASTERN WAR

Having Greatly excited the Wheat and Flour Markets, causing a largely increased demand, it is more than ever necessary the

CALIFORNIA
COAST RANGE
FLOUR!

should be ordered early to secure a supply when needed. Owing to the constantly increasing demand, we have not been able to secure a large stock in advance, and wish to receive notice early from dealers, that none fail of having an ample supply. Recent daily sales almost equal monthly sales of last season, caused by extra quality and quantity at moderate cost.

SOLD ONLY AT WHOLESALE BY
PEABODY,
HUGUS & CO.,
329 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
MWF

J. D. Bernd & Co.,
Corner Fifth Ave. and Market St.
RIBBONS, SILKS, MILLINERY GOODS,
STAW AND FELT HATS,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
A full assortment constantly on hand, at Lowest Market Prices.
Velvets, Black Dress Silks & Kid Gloves.
1p

FOR SALE.

FIRE PROOF SAFE
IN GOOD ORDER.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

R. M. Leonard,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
173 Penn Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
Morison and Hutchinson's
Genuine
STAR SHIRTS

We will for the next 30 days offer our entire stock of "Star Shirts" at lower prices than they have ever before been sold in this city. Please take note of the following numbers and prices, of which we have a full line of sizes:

Open Front Buttons.

ONE AND THREE-QUARTER INCH PLAIT.

Lot 63	$1 40 each.
Lot 82	1 62 each.
Lot F 82, eyelets	1 62 each.
Lot 92	1 75 each.

SINGLE PLAIT.

Lot 280	$1 62 each.

Open Back, Eyelets.

ONE AND THREE-QUARTER INCH PLAIT.

Lot 042	$1 17 each.
Lot 062	1 28 each.
Lot 082	1 62 each.

Open Back, Eyelets.

SINGLE PLAIT.

Lot 025	$1 28 each.
Lot 027	1 50 each.
Lot 028	1 62 each.
Lot 0281, no cuffs	1 62 each.

Open Back, Eyelets.

SHIELD BOSOM.

Lot 76 C	$1 05 each.
Lot 27 C	1 28 each.
Lot 166	1 39 each.
Lot 90 A	1 62 each.

BOYS' SHIRTS

Open Front Buttons.

ONE INCH PLAIT.

Lot 19	$1 00 each.

We have a few odd sizes in the following numbers, which we will close out at $1 00 each; Lot 32, 032, 52, 062 and 42. As these unusually low prices are made for 30 days only, purchasers should come early. Best make of Unlaundried Shirts, Linen Bosom outside and inside, at $1 00 each.

Open on Saturday evening until 8:30 o'clock.

FALL AND WINTER SOAPS.

SARG'S VIENNA SOAP.
BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP.
SQUIRE'S TRUE GLYCERINE SOAP.
LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
RUSSIAN KESAN SOAP.
LOW'S GLYCERINE AND HONEY SOAPS.
LUBIN'S FINE FRENCH SOAP.
COLGATE'S DOMESTIC SOAPS.
SHAVING SOAPS, MUGS AND BOXES.
MANY OF THE ABOVE BRANDS CONTAIN OVER ½ PURE GLYCERINE.

SIMON JOHNSTON'S,
Cor. Third Ave. and Smithfield St.,
1p Opposite Central Hotel.

Connecticut Mutual Life
Insurance Company.
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS $40,443,395.99.
SURPLUS $3,916,531.48
DIVIDEND FOR 1874 $3,037,872.93.
S.S. CARRIER, Gen'l Agent.

WM. HOLMES. JAMES IRWIN.
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA AND AQUA AMMONIA.
OFFICE, NO. 13 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1876.

ALL that is needed now, Republicans, is good township, ward and precinct work, well put in, and good discipline for the day of election. See to it that this is had, and done.

THE "solid South" never yet made a mistake in the selection of its agents and tools at the North, and TILDEN is cut out of the same cloth as were PIERCE and BUCHANAN.

TILDEN, like HOPKINS, wants the people to take his present word for his possible future action. In both cases, however, the security is worthless, and hence in neither instance will it be done.

MRS. JANE G. SWISSHELM, with whom, as a vigorous and versatile writer, all the readers of the COMMERCIAL are familiar, arrived home from Europe a few days ago, in improved health and seemingly rejuvenated spirits. She is receiving a cordial welcome at the hands of her many old and valued friends.

REPUBLICANS! We stand upon the threshhold of the last week prior to the election. It is a time for coats to be off and hands active—for the thorough completion of the work of organization, for an exhaustive canvass of voters, for the bringing out of the last man. It will not answer to take anything for granted. Work!

THE Chicago *Times*, referring to the rebel claims for damages, assures the public that there is no intention on the part of the TILDEN Democracy, "to allow a single claim that is not reasonable and just!" Ah! But who is to decide what claims are reasonable and just? Would not a Democratic Congress consider them *all* as coming under that head?

MR. HOPKINS now professes to have great respect for Union soldiers, but he did not utter a solitary word of protest against the action of his party in Congress in turning out of office a soldier who was wounded in the Union army, and filling his place with a man who named his SON IN HONOR OF THE ASSASSIN OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN!

BUT little more than a week now remains in the present canvass in which to labor, and the measure of the effort put forth in the meantime will be the decision a glorious Republican victory, followed by peace, security and prosperity, the alternative being a Democratic success, with the rebel element in the ascendancy and in full control of Congress, to compel the Government to foot the bills contracted in seeking its ruin.

JOSIAH COPLEY, Esq., a veteran editor and old resident of Pittsburgh, but for a number of years past a citizen of the young and vigorous State of Kansas, has returned to this city with the intention, as he complacently expresses it, of "spending his few remaining years here." His hosts of friends in Pennsylvania cordially welcome him back, and earnestly wish that his "remaining years" may be as many and as happy as he could desire.

TILDEN, in his plaintive cry from the last ditch, thinks he shall "deem it his duty" to veto the Southern claim bills that may be passed by a Confederate Congress. In like manner, not very long ago, he "deemed it his duty," in his messages to the New York Legislature concerning the bill to compel specie payments in that State after January 1, 1879, and in his official action on it, to pledge himself solemnly to the maintenance of the Resumption Act of 1875. How faithfully he kept his pledge let the financial plank of the St. Louis platform, and TILDEN's own letter of acceptance, answer!

THE gist of TILDEN's letter with reference to the monstrous demands of the South upon the National Treasury, is, that there is no danger in elevating the Democracy to power, because the Republicans have so tightly fettered its hands that it could not plunder if it tried. A party which needs so much watching is not a safe one. A wolf might as well ask the position of watch over a sheep fold, on the ground that his claws were trimmed, his fangs filed, and his nose provided with a strong muzzle:

> "For if the fox but once gets in his nose,
> He'll soon find means to make the body follow."

THE Chicago *Inter Ocean* says that circulars are being sent broadcast from TILDEN's literary bureau to the Western States, begging the Democrats to stay at home, and not be absent at the November elections. The absenteeism among the Republicans is likely to be very great on that day, unless precautions are taken. In the October election week 14,000 people from Ohio were registered at the Ohio Building at Philadelphia. Of these 8,000 were men and 5,000 of them Republicans, making a loss to the Republican State ticket of not less than 2,000. Republicans everywhere ought to stay at home without the need of having any circulars sent to them.

THE *Post*, of yesterday, copied an article from the *Chronicle*, of the previous evening, stating that Mr. MACKEY, while in this city, had a two hours' conversation with BURKE, the Democratic assassin, in the county jail, on Sunday last, and adds: "ROBERT knew h's man and will see to it that he does not suffer." The Warden of the jail, Mr. SMITH, asserts that there is not one word of truth in the statement; that Mr. MACKEY was not at the jail at all on Sunday, and has not been there for ten years; and the *Chronicle* yesterday candidly admitted that its informant had been deceived in the matter. We shall see whether the *Post* recants its slander.

THERE is a strong belief in monetary circles in New York that the success of the Republican ticket for the Presidency is already assured, but the bare possibility that that city and Brooklyn, by frauds on the ballot box and the naturalization laws, may be made to overwhelm the heavy country majority in the interior of the State, tends to restrain speculation for the lower price of gold in November. At the same time the speculators for the advance in November have not sufficient confidence in Democratic success to go very *long* of gold. Should TILDEN be elected, the financial and commercial world would be shaken from center to circumference.

THE New York *Tribune*, which has so often criticised the President, warmly applauds his South Carolina proclamation. It says, and what it says are words of wisdom:

> It would be criminal not to interfere, to the full limit of the powers granted by the Constitution, in order to prevent the overthrow of all law and all freedom of suffrage by armed men. The situation is disgraceful to the Republic. *But the blame rests with those who intend that a minority with rifles shall overpower a majority.* The supreme law of this land guarantees freedom of suffrage to its citizens, AND IF THAT CONSTITUTION CAN BE DEFIED WITH IMPUNITY BY RIFLE CLUBS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, THOSE WHO FIRED ON FORT SUMTER HAVE TRIUMPHED AT LAST.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Is it true, as reported, that A. G. Cochran, one of the Democratic candidates for Congress in this county, was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, and voted for that *square free trade* resolution in the Democratic platform, commencing, "We denounce the present tariff," &c.? I recollect that the Pittsburgh *Post*, as well as all other Democratic newspapers throughout the country, stated at the time that *every plank* in the platform was adopted UNANIMOUSLY AND WITH THE MOST TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.

Some of the workingmen of my acquaintance, whose bread and butter depend on the continuance of a protective tariff, want to know if Cochran furnished any of that "*tremendous enthusiasm*," or if he arose in his seat in the convention and in the names of those whom he now seeks to represent in Congress protested against the adoption of a resolution which, if carried out, will slaughter Pittsburgh industries.

Please answer in the columns of your paper.

TARIFF MAN.

October 25, 1876.

MR. COCHRAN was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, and there is no record that he uttered a single word against the adoption of the free trade plank. Not only so, but the convention that nominated HOPKINS and COCHRAN for Congress, cordially indorsed the national platform.

THE following resolutions, adopted by a large number of HAMPTON clubs in South Carolina, constitute a telling specimen of the kind of Democracy which the party organ in this city supports. Can Bourbon intolerance and bigotry farther go?

1. *Resolved*, That we will not rent land to any Radical leader, or any member of his family, or furnish a home, or give employment to any such leader, or any member of his family.

2. That we will not furnish any such leader, or any member of his family any supplies, such as provisions, farm implements, stock, &c., except so far as contracts for the present year are concerned.

3. That we will not purchase anything any Radical leader, or any of his family may offer for sale, or sell any such leader or any member of his family anything whatever.

In other words, every Republican is to be ostracised and starved out of house and home. This inhuman proscription and cruelty would shame even the devil himself, and yet the *Post* wants to see a similar diabolical plot against the rights and consciences of freemen enforced right here in Pittsburgh. That paper, and the candidates whom it supports, may fall down on their knees and lick the boots of Southern White Leaguers if they choose to, getting in return a contemptuous kick for their servile pains, but the self-respecting people of this intelligent and cultivated community by no means propose to occupy the same humiliating attitude.

MR. HOPKINS AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF A REPUBLICAN DISTRICT.

Two years ago, with the aid of Republican votes, Mr. JAMES H. HOPKINS was elected a Representative in Congress from the Republican district of Pittsburgh. After taking his seat he was called upon, at different times, to vote upon the merits of various contested election cases. So important a question as the deciding, by Congress, who shall represent a district, should be above party.

On the 1st of May, 1876, the Committee on Elections reported to the House in favor of LE MOYNE (Democrat), against FARWELL, the sitting member from the Third Illinois district. The question turned upon whether a number of votes polled by paupers in the election district where the Poor House was situated, should be counted. The election laws of Illinois are clear upon this point—the paupers can only vote in the election district where they formerly resided. The keeper of the Poor House, a Democrat, with the aid of a Democratic election board, voted these paupers in violation of the law. With these facts presented in the House, by the Republicans, Mr. HOPKINS voted to unseat Mr. FARWELL. The following Democratic members refused to sanction the injustice of their associates, and voted with the Republicans: Mr. L. Q. C. LAMAR, Mr. STONE, of Missouri; Mr. POTTER, of Michigan; Mr. WILSHIRE, of Arkansas, and Judge NEW, of Indiana.

On the 29th day of July, 1876, the Committee on Elections made a majority report in favor of PLATT (Republican), against GOODE, the sitting member from the Second Virginia district. Mr. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts, and Mr. HOUSE (ex-rebel), of Tennessee, united with the Republican members of the committee in making the majority report. Under the laws of Virginia, the inspectors of elections must, at the close of the election, fold up the returns and seal them. In two precincts in Nansemond county the election officers had no wax to seal the returns, but tied them up carefully. These officers were Democrats, and they testified under oath that the election was fair. The precincts gave Mr. PLATT a large majority and elected him. Mr. GOODE, however, demanded a certificate from the Democratic State Board, who, by law canvasses the returns, on the ground that in the two precincts in Nansemond county the returns were not sealed with wax, and the board complied with his demand. When the case came before Congress, no Democrat on the Election Committee justified the throwing out of the returns. This would have given Mr. PLATT the seat at once, but Mr. GOODE proved himself equal to the occasion, and asked the committee to throw out the entire vote of Portsmouth, Va., where a navy yard is located, on the ground that the Republican voters were bribed, by their employment in the yard, to vote the Republican ticket. The minority of the committee allowed his claim, and throwing out the vote of this town, which gave five hundred Republican majority, elected Mr. GOODE by a few votes.

Upon these facts, with the majority report in favor of Mr. PLATT, the case was decided, and Mr. GOODE kept his seat. A large number of Democrats voted in favor of Mr. PLATT, who was defeated by five votes. Mr. THOMPSON protested bitterly against the injustice of his party, and said that no honest man could deny that Mr. PLATT was fairly and legally elected. Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, also protested against the course of his party.

Among those who, placing his duty to party above right and justice, voted to retain Mr. GOODE, was Mr. HOPKINS.

The voters of this district can understand from these facts how good a Democrat they have to represent them; it is for Republicans to say whether such representation is a credit to the Republican "State of Allegheny."

THE COUNTY TICKET.

We have heretofore urged upon our readers the importance of giving the fullest measure of support to the candidates on the Republican county ticket. It is essential, of course, that the two Democrats who have been misrepresenting the Republican county of Allegheny in Congress should be retired to private life; and that gentlemen should be returned in their places who will not only be able, but willing to carry out the wishes of their constituents. It is quite as important, however, that a full Legislative delegation should be chosen from this county. Every Senatorial district is Republican, and we shall carry them all—but let the majorities be full, and round, and strong. The nominees—HUGH McNEILL, of the Forty-second; JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, of the Forty-third; JOHN C. NEWMYER, of the Forty-fourth, and JOHN GILFILLAN, of the Forty-fifth district—are all worthy, competent and highly deserving—men esteemed in the community for their integrity and worth, and who, having proven themselves faithful in all the positions of trust which they have been called to fill in the past, give the strongest assurances of fidelity to duty in the future. As citizens they command the respect and good opinion of every Republican in their respective districts; and as candidates, representing the principles of the party, they are fairly entitled to every vote.

Every Assembly district in the county, save one, is likewise Republican; and every candidate on our ticket, for the House of Representatives, should receive the solid vote of the party. There should be no "scratching," no "complimentary" voting, and no "trading." Every one should forget personal differences and petty animosities at such a time as this. Great issues, affecting the welfare of the State and nation, are now at stake; and it is weak, if not criminal, for those possessing the high privilege of the ballot, to use it so as to gratify a personal grudge, or redress some real or fancied injury. Much less should the voter undertake to trade or dicker with the ballot, as though it were a merchantable commodity. It should be cast, not through revenge, not through malice, not through favor, not through compliment, but through patriotic motives. Every Republican should vote for principles; and when exceptionally good candidates are put in nomination, as at present, few will be found willing to pervert their right of suffrage by using it for any purpose other than that which will most surely advance and sustain the political principles which they have espoused. The Assembly nominees, in each and every district, are good and true men—such as every voter can indorse. They are entitled to, and will doubtless receive, the united support of the party in their several districts, and this will secure their election by handsome majorities. The candidates for the several county offices are unexceptionable in every respect, and will command the full party vote. While it is satisfactory and encouraging thus to contemplate the triumphant election of the entire ticket, from Congressmen down to Director of the Poor, let no one presume that it is safe to discount the majority by a single vote. Let each Republican consider it an indispensable duty to attend the election, and vote for every candidate who stands as the representative of his principles.

TILDEN, in his lugubrious letter to the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, respecting the widespread apprehension that the success of the Democratic party in the approaching election foreshadows the payment of a mountain of rebel claims, says:

> The danger to the National Treasury is not from claims of persons who aided the rebellion, but from claims of persons residing in the Southern States or having property in those States who were, or pretended to be, or who for the sake of aiding claims, now pretend to have been loyal to the Government of the United States.

This is simply not true. The facts are directly the reverse of this statement. The whole drift and tendency of all the bills is to enable rebels to plunder the Treasury. One bill, introduced by Congressman WILSHIRE, of Arkansas, proposes to "facilitate the adjustment and settlement of claims of citizens of the United States for stores and supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army of the United States" including the use and loss of vessels and boats, by authorizing suits to be instituted in the United States court in the district wherein the property was taken or used, such suits to be tried "by said courts in the same manner and by the same rules of evidence as that now prescribed by law for the trial of civil causes in the circuit courts of the United States;" that is by juries—composed, of course, of rebels—of the vicinage. Judgments rendered by said courts to be paid out of a general appropriation for such claims by the Secretary of the Treasury—the Southern Claims Commission to be abolished, and *with it all tests of loyalty*. It has been estimated that $1,205,163,000 would be required to pay such claims, and that a larger amount would be required for claims under the bill introduced by Congressman RIDDLE, of Tennessee, directing compensation to be allowed for the use and occupation of property by the United States army during the war, under which the Secretary of War is required to allow reasonable compensation to all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property during the late civil war by the United States army or any part thereof; and providing that the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the testimony of any responsible citizen, shall be sufficient proof to establish the fact of such use and occupation by the army. A bill introduced by Congressman LEVY, of Louisiana, and one by Mr. HURD, of Ohio, propose to reopen the Court of Claims to claimants for the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, *without regard to loyalty*; and the former also provides for abolishing the Southern Claims Commission and referring to said court all claims for stores and supplies taken from citizens of the insurrectionary States, including use and loss of vessels and boats, rent and occupation of houses and buildings, and such stores as lumber, tobacco, sugar, etc., *without respect to loyalty of claimant*. As to special claim bills, nearly two hundred in all were introduced at the late session of Congress, and all without exception were for the benefit of the rebels. TILDEN will have to try again.

BUSINESS men are the shrewdest political observers in the world, and—as the proceedings of the mass meeting of the business men of these cities at the Academy of Music last night, elsewhere reported, fully proved—no amount of false cries and sham professions can blind them to the real meaning of a Democratic triumph in this country. The clearness with which the several speakers presented the dangers to business interests which would follow a Democratic national victory, and their dispassionate discussion of the vital elements of the Southern question, cannot fail to make a marked impression on the final results of the local campaign. The one condition precedent to a permanent revival of trade is confidence—an assurance of stability. But our business men, in common with those of other great financial, manufacturing and commercial centers, see plainly enough that a Democratic triumph at the approaching National election would inevitably beget new fluctuations, new disturbances of confidence, new stagnation of industries, and a further postponement of "better times" to an inconceivable distance. Apart from the danger of repudiation and the moral certainty of the door being opened to the payment of multitudinous hordes of Southern claims, the mere fact of the Government passing under the control of a reactionary and revolutionary party would necessarily shake the foundations of our credit at home and abroad, and dry up the sources of national prosperity for an indefinite time to come. The reasons advanced last night for the support of the Republican candidates, national and local, were such as must commend themselves to all thoughtful men. Our credit is now very high; our securities command a premium in all the markets of the world; the financial policy of the Government is fixed, and well understood to include the steady reduction of the national debt, upholding the public credit, and returning to specie payments as soon as possible. The domestic and foreign trade of the country is also adapted to this basis, and hence any change would be disastrous. The Democratic party is really pledged to nothing except to undo what the Republicans have done, and with this undoing there would follow, as surely as the night follows the day, universal panic, embarrassment and distress. The emphasis with which so large a number of prominent and active business men last night publicly pronounced in favor of the party which would preserve the public order and faith, as against the party whose ascendancy would be fraught with peril to the public credit and general business interests of the country, is one of the most suggestive events of the local canvass, and presages a decisive Republican victory.

A RICH treat is in store for the people of McKeesport and vicinity, to-morrow, when addresses on the public issues of the day will be delivered at that point by Hon. BEN. HARRISON, of Indiana; Hon. J. T. UPDEGRAFF, of Ohio; Hon. R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, of Baltimore, and Hon. THOS. M. MARSHALL, of this city. General HARRISON, the gallant and incorruptible soldier and statesman who reduced the Democratic majority in Indiana from 17,000 in 1874 to a majority of a little over 5,000 in 1876, has achieved a reputation for eloquence and earnestness that even won the praises of his bitterest opponents in the late contest. Hon. J. T. UPDEGRAFF is an orator of great ability, culture, wealth of illustration and lofty conscientiousness of purpose, who takes his audiences fairly by storm, and evokes wherever he goes an intense desire on the part of his listeners to hear him again. Mr. MATTHEWS is a man of wide scholarship, large experience and sterling integrity, with a wonderful vocabulary and a dignity and grace of manner rarely combined in one person; while as for Mr. MARSHALL, everybody in this section knows the exalted qualities which he brings to the hustings, and his power to arouse masses of men into vital enthusiasm. The meeting will unquestionably be a magnificent one.

PERSONAL.

Barnum's "lightning calculator," Mr. Hutchings, is now a licensed Methodist preacher of New York.

Ex-Secretary Belknap, on returning to Washington a few days ago, found himself and Representative Hiester Clymer the only occupants of a hotel omnibus. The two were once old friends and classmates at Princeton College, but not a word was spoken by either of them during the ride.

Mr. Molyneux St. John, of the Toronto *Globe*, on returning from his trip to British Columbia with Lord Dufferin, found that he had been appointed Sheriff of the Northwestern Territories. Mr. St. John is an ex-officer of the English service as well as a veteran journalist and dramatic author.

General Mite must look to his laurels. Somebody has unearthed Charles Van Lew, of Linden, New York, who is now seventeen years old, weighs only eleven pounds, and is seventeen inches high. It is said that he refuses all offers from showmen. This may be so, but the paragraph has a Barnumerous look.

A writer in the New York *Times* says of the recent arrival at New London of the schooner Era, heavily laden with mica and other valuable minerals from the Arctic regions, that Captain Mintzer is a wild goose schemer, who had made a previous voyage at the expense of a Virginia company, and brought back a large quantity of minerals, which proved worthless, and may now be had for one dollar a ton. The writer says he went on the voyage as the moneyed representative of the company, and knows there is no graphite in that region.

The London *Times'* account of the second disastrous Egyptian expedition into Abyssinia mentions that Loring Pasha, an American officer, and several other of the same nationality, formed part of the staff of Prince Hassan, its commander, but their individual fate is not recorded. The first expedition, whose slaughter the second went to avenge, was totally exterminated, from the humblest soldier to the general in chief, the only exception being Count de Lichy, who was left for dead but came to, and lived for a fortnight in the midst of indescribable suffering, crawling from place to place, supporting himself on herbs and roots, drinking the water remaining in the flask of his dead companions. He was subsequently carried off as a prisoner.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has discovered and published General Phil Kearney's last letter. It was written on the second day of the second battle of Bull Run, during a lull in the battle, and was addressed to the Baron von Steinwehr. Its purpose was to explain and apologize for certain expressions in regard to the German troops engaged in our war which Kearney had uttered, and which he feared might be misconstrued. The letter shows a frankness and sincerity of spirit which are in every way creditable to the author, while the solicitude manifested by him at such a time on such a subject is a curious revelation of his fine sense of honor.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Who will write up the humors of the Centennial?

An old castle in Japan has been turned into a shoe factory.

Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, invents a new word: Bioplasm.

Nilsson has settled a handsome annuity on her parents in their old age.

There are 3,647 public libraries in the United States, with 12,276,964 volumes.

Dr. Zeller, of Germany, finds caustic ammonia, internally applied, a sure cure for rheumatism.

The Empress of Brazil has given Queen Victoria a dress made entirely of spiders' web. Too thin!

Democracy has two faces, one for the men it seeks to cajole, the other for the men it seeks to crush.

Art pottery at the Centennial has probably been one of the most attractive features of the Centennial.

Pitiful. There is not a running grist-mill in Newfoundland, all the millers having died out with smallpox.

A barrel of cider is the prize promised to the Tufts (Mass.) college class receiving the largest number of prizes.

The closing exercises at the Centennial are already in course of preparation. Oratory, music and artillery will go off.

The shipbuilding of the present year throughout the country will only equal three-quarters of the amount of last year.

World's fairs are getting so common that they will soon cease to attract any attention. Germany is to have one at Berlin in 1882.

The members of the Centennial Commission have formed a social organization which is to meet triennially in Washington.

There are 960 women in the United States who professionally practice astrology on gum-brained idiots at a dollar and a half a head.

A war between Massachusetts and Connecticut is imminent, because scaly Connecticutese come up the river and catch fish with seines.

A lake in Lower California which covered 150 square miles in 1875 has now almost disappeared. In drying up it has left a large deposit of salt.

Of the vessels reported lost during August, seventy-six were sailing craft, including four American, and eleven were steamers, including one American.

Not less than 10,000,000 persons visited camp meetings in America in the course of the past summer, and the property used for these purposes was worth $5,000,000.

The Smith sisters of Connecticut and their cows come to the front again, the famous Alderneys being advertised for sale for non-payment of taxes to-morrow.

The foreign commerce of the port of New York for the nine months of the present calendar year was $225,796,930, against $275,416,060 in the corresponding time in 1875.

The Alexandria Palace Company of London, a rival of the Crystal Palace, has become bankrupt. The palace was opened a little over a year ago with a great celebration.

On Sunday, July 23, 1876, two gentlemen in Montclair, New Jersey, at different points, observed an object passing over the sun's disk. If it wasn't Vulcan, what was it?

The amount of gold received at Cheyenne from the Black Hills, is largely on the increase, $10,000 per day not being unusual. One lot lately received, was audited at $250,000.

The cities of St. Louis and Chicago are to be connected by another railroad, to run half way between the Chicago and Alton and Illinois Central, and to be several miles shorter than either of them.

There are two distinguished Russian officials in Boston who are supposed to be commissioned by their Government to make contracts for vessels and material of war. They think a European conflict inevitable.

The record of the fall of rain kept by the Signal Service Bureau shows that for the first nine months of this year it has been much larger than the corresponding months of last year, being 39.03 inches, to 34.75 inches.

The Pacific Slope also thinks of giving an industrial exhibition. Certain it is that in no part of this broad continent is there such an extensive collection of all that is interesting, grand and imposing in the world of nature.

"Around the world, across the American Continent," is becoming a popular trip with foreigners. Ten European tourists were ticketed to New Zealand, Japan and China the other day in one New York office of the Erie Railway.

The autumn leave gatherers report that not only is there a great lack of the usually brilliant colors, but the leaves are much thinner than in former years for some reason, thus making it very difficult to press and handle them.

A man in Troy was bitten by a dog fourteen years ago, and died the other day with all the symptoms of hydrophobia. Many singular instances of the development of this horrible disease transpire frequently, but this is the most singular.

A large New England establishment has just received a contract for the manufacture of 600,000 shoes for the Russian army. What with contracts for guns in the United States, knapsacks in Sweden, and other war material in other places, the Czar makes things lively.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works recently celebrated the completion since 1831 of its four thousandth locomotive. Calling these great machines worth on the average $12,000 each at the time they were made, there is a grand total of $48,000,000 earned in this one establishment by the manufacture of locomotives alone.

The speculative era in California is passing away. There is less money in San Francisco to be obtained without giving the most ample security, and the mere supposition of speculative purposes makes money lenders more than usually cautious. Business of all descriptions is being managed in a more prudent manner than ever before.

Lord Robert Grosvenor, heir to the Duke of Westminster, the richest man in England, tells with some relish of an encounter he once had with an American in the Far West. His interlocutor knew of him only as an Englishman travelling for pleasure, and naturally enough, the first American question was, "What do you do at home for a living?" "Well, I don't do exactly anything" was the reply. "Where do you get your money?" "My father supplies me with money." "Well, but what would you do," said the practical American, "if your father was to bust up?"

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
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9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

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JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.

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HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

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WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
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S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
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WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

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E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

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No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

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AN ENTIRE NOVELTY.
The ONLY TORCH with EXTRA ATTACHMENT for FLASH.

Will burn steadily six hours and allow two hundred flashes. One hundred of these torches will make more display than five hundred of any other.

Manufactured and for sale by the
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WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

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STRAW, MILLINERY,

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ADVERTISING Don't do any in any paper or papers, until you get our figures it will cost you nothing and will surely save you money. Address,
St. Louis Advertis'g & P. M'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25TH.

1876.

Every Department Daily Receiving New Attractions, and Every Article at a Little Less than Usual Prices!!

THERE IS TO BE HAD AT

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Good Black Waterproofs,

At 50c and upwards, and all colors, Green, Blue, Brown and Barred and Plaid.

Plain and Barred Ladies' Cloths,

At the lowest prices.

At 10 and 12½c, Good Heavy,

Barred Shirting Flannels.

At 18¾c, an extra Heavy Wool Barred Flannel.

At 12½c, a special bargain in

Blue Twilled Flannel.

At 16c, very heavy Blue-Gray Trilled Flannel, very slightly imperfect, worth a great deal more.

At 8, 10 and 12½c, new and desirable line of

Dress Goods.

At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, newest styles in

Best Tycoon Repps,

Special good bargains.

A full and choice assortment of

New Scotch and French Plaids.

Particular attention is requested to the superior value offered in

Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

Prices a Little Less than Usual, at

165, 167 and 169

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All-wool Striped Oversuitings,

At 20c; new line of goods, a special bargain.

We have just opened NEW and LEADING STYLES in MOHAIR,

Wool and All-wool Brocades,

From 25c to $1 50 per yard, surpassing in variety and value any previous offering.

We respectfully extend an invitation to our patrons of an examination of our very superior lines of

Black and Colored Dress Silks, and Black and Colored Cashmeres,

Which departments, receiving special care and attention, we have made a specialty, and at present will be found unusually

Full and Attractive,

The finest it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit, both as to the beautiful line of latest colorings and superior value offered for the money.

All the latest novelties in

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A very full and complete stock of

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A beautiful and large variety of Ladies'

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Latest styles, at a little less than they are usually sold.

Ladies' Felt, Cloth, Balmoral, Alpaca,

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At lowest prices.

Ladies and Misses' UNDERWEAR, in Merino, Wool and Muslin, in all qualities, very low.

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Ready Made Clothing,

Boots, Shoes, Overshoes, &c., at lowest prices. Blankets, Quilts, Coverlets, Comforts, &c., at prices lower than usual.

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Large Line of Best Dark Calicos, at 6 1-4c,

And extra good bargains in Domestic and Housekeeping Goods.

At 25 and 37½ cents,

Best Wool Felt Hats.

At 62½ and 75c, latest styles in

Fur Felt Hats.

Trimmed Hats from 50c upward, in Felt and Straw.

At 6¼, 8⅓, 10, 12½ and 15c, Ladies'

Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs,

Very fine, slightly imperfect, worth fully 33⅓ per cent. more. Beautiful line of Initial and Embroidered Cornered Handkerchiefs, at very low prices.

A very choice assortment of

Ladies' Setts and Jewelry

Opened to-day, at lowest prices.

A very large and full stock of

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Woven and Hand Made, at low prices.

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Of all kinds, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

Special good bargains in everything in the way of Gents'

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FIFTY-FIRST AND ELM AVENUE, opposite the west end of Machinery Hall, Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia.

FIVE HUNDRED ROOMS.

A Single Room and Bed for $1 per day.

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Centennial Visitors Can Obtain First-class Hotel Accommodations by Correspondence.

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Two first-class Hotels under one management. Location central and pleasant. Terms reasonable.

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This Association has been formed for the purpose of making available to strangers during the Centennial year, at the least expense of time and money, the Hotel and Boarding-House accommodations of the City.

It is in co-operation with 43 Hotels and 1,500 Boarding-Houses, having a capacity of 45,000 guests; the number daily increasing.

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It will furnish good accommodation from $1 50 to $2 00 per day; first class from $2 00 to $3 00 per day. FMW

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will save time, money, trouble and risk by taking ROOMS AND FIRST CLASS BOARD for $1 to $1 50 a day, according to room, at the private residence of B. C. WHEELER, 649 North Fifteenth St., Philadelphia.

Free Bath, Spring Beds, Gas, and all home conveniences. Healthy location, convenient to Exposition and all places of interest. Rooms with board engaged for visitors, free of charge, in all parts of city at $1 to $2 50 a day. FMW

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Popular Dining Rooms,

NO. 42 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

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Strangers generally are pleased with the Attention they receive and the Prices charged.

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THE GREAT

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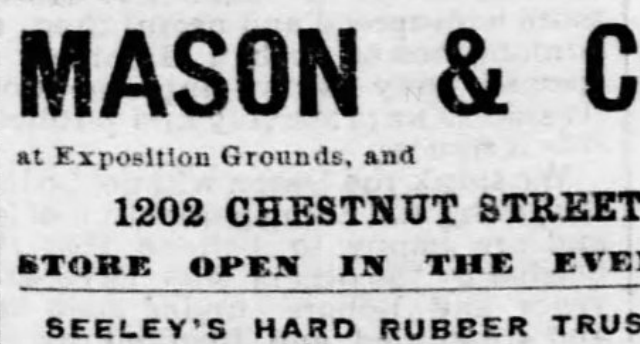

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Made in every desirable pattern,—light, cool, cleanly, free from all sour, rusty, chafing, or padding unpleasantness,—used in bathing. Always reliable. Avoid imitations. Genuine stamped "I. B. Seeley." Estab'ts, 1347 Chest. St., Phila., and 682 Br'dy, New York, (opp. Grand Central Hotel.) Correct adjustment. Experienced Lady attendance. MWF

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HAVE NOW OPEN ENTIRE NEW LINES OF

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS, BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS, MILLINERY, STRAW AND SILK GOODS, VELVETS AND VELVETEENS, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, AT OUR OLD PRICES. CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

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87 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Capital, - - $250,000

ASSETS, $367,015 97, JANUARY 1, 1876.

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OF PITTSBURGH.

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Assets January 1, 1876 - - $328,615.

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INCORPORATED 1854.

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MWF

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Statement of Condition of the Com'py.

JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	589,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,845 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,580 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals	35,462 48
Real Estate	50,187 34
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	19,604 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	70,040 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	3,410 13
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
TuF Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Strength is Security!

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1875, $13,500,000 GOLD.

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OF LIVERPOOL.

J. G. COFFIN & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa
MWF

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT

ENGLISH REMEDY!

The Cordial Balm of Syricum and Tonic Pills.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

However obscure the cause may be which contribute to render nervous debility a disease so prevalent, affecting, as it does, nearly one-half of our adult population, it is a melancholy fact that day by day, and year by year, we witness a most frightful increase of nervous affections from the slightest neuralgia to the more grave and extreme forms of

NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

characterized by a general languor or weakness of whole organism, especially of the nervous system, obstructing and preventing the ordinary functions of nature; hence there is a disordered state of the secretions; constipation, scanty and high-colored urine with an excess of earthy or limey sediment, indicative of waste of brain and nerve substance, frequent palpitations of the heart, loss of memory, and marked irresolution of purpose, and inability to carry into action any well defined business enterprise, or to fix the mind upon any one thing at a time. There is great sensitiveness to impress though retained but a short time, with a flickering and fluttering condition of the mental faculties, rendering an individual what is commonly called a whiffle-minded, or fickle-minded man.

This condition of the individual, distressing as it is, may, with a certainty, be cured by

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRICUM AND LOTHROP'S TONIC PILLS.

Medicines unrivalled for their wonderful properties and remarkable cures of all Nervous Complaints. Their efficacy is equally great in the treatment and cure of Cancers, Nodes, Ulcers, Pustule, Pimples, Tetter, Fever Sores, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Scaldhead, Barbers' Itch, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Copper-Colored Blothes, Glandular Swelling, Worms and Black Spots in the Flesh, Discolorations, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Sore Legs, and sores of every character, because these medicines are the very best

BLOOD MEDICINE

Ever placed before the people, and are warranted to be the most Powerful Alterative ever originated by man, removing Morbid Sensibility, Depression of Spirits, Dementia, and Melancholia.

Each package of the Cordial Balm contains one box of the Tonic Pills, which may also be had separately at 50 cents per box.

DR. WHITTIER,

FOUNDER AND PROPRIETOR OF THE

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,

302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private and Urinary Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms,) consisting of Skin Eruptions, Ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations, cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, or two for $1.00, securely sealed. Address KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, No. 302 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

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ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are Regular Graduates of Medicine and Surgery, as Diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extended city practice will prove. And, with experience, can be relied on.

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An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the production; how to reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded checks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address Dr. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

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A Physiological View of Marriage for the married and those contemplating marriage, on the mysteries of reproduction and the secret infirmities of youth manhood and womanhood. An illustrated book of 260 pages for private reading, which should be kept under lock and key. Sent under seal for 50 cts.

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DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide illustrated with numerous engravings from life teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the Sexual system, how to cure all kind of Diseases, with hundreds of valuable receipts, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; 'tis the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, and is complete in every respect. Sent securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y. TuThS*

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York City.* MWF*

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 20,000 cases. Book and circular, 10 cents. Address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.—FOR THE speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Weakness, Opium Eating, Drunkenness, Catarrh, Asthma and Consumption. Any Druggist can put it up. Address PROF. WIGGIN Charlestown, Mass.

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD —PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after SUNDAY, September 17th, 1876, Trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as below, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Connellsville Ac	7:15 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a m
Through Mail..	9:40 a m	Through Ex...	6:23 a m
McKeesport Ac.	8:45 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 a m
McKeesport Ac.	11:20 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:27 a m
McKeesport Ac	3:15 p m	Uniontown Ex.	9:35 a m
Uniontown Ex.	3:45 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	4:15 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:06 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:10 p m	Uniontown Ex.	5:28 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	6:05 p m
Through Ex....	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:30 p m
McKeesport Owl Train..........	11:15 p m	Through Mail..	8:18 p m
McKeesport C'h Train..........	12:45 p m	McKeesport C'h Train..........	10:09 a m
McKeesport C'h Train.........	9:30 p m	McKeesport C'h Train..........	7:00 p m

Mail and Express Trains daily. Uniontown Express and Accommodation Trains daily, except Sunday.

75 MILES THE SHORTEST AND only direct route between the East and West via Washington City.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Coaches on Night Express. Parlor Cars and magnificent Day Coaches on Through Mail Trains to Washington City and Baltimore without change. Philadelphia, New York, and all points East and Southeast.

Ticket Offices, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
R. EVANS, Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, July 2d, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

LEAVES.		ARRIVES.	
Arnold's Parker Acc.	6:50 a m	Night Express.	6:29 a m
Buffalo Express	8:30 a m	Arnolds Park Ac	6:40 a m
Soda Wks Ac....	10:15 a m	Soda Wks Ac...	8:10 a m
Freeport Acc...	12:20 p m	Arnolds Park Ac	9:55 a m
Titusville Ex..	2:05 p m	Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac..	11:15 a m
Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac..	3:20 p m	Soda Wks Ac...	1:45 p m
Arnolds Park Ac	5:00 p m	Titusville Ex...	2:35 p m
Soda Wks Ac....	6:15 p m	Freeport Ac....	6:00 p m
Night Express..	8:25 p m	Buffalo Ex......	7:30 p m
Arnolds Park Ac	11:10 p m	Arnolds Park Ac	10:05 p m

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:40 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:15 p m., stopping at all Stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40 a m, arriving at Emlenton 11:45 a m. Returning, Leaves Emlenton 3:15 p m. arriving at Pittsburgh 7:25 p m, stopping at all stations.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. and E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, and westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. and P. R. R.

Buffalo Express, north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express north and south, make close connections at Brocton, to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

Ticket Offices, 78 Fifth avenue, and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO,
General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, April 16th, 1876, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia 3.30 p. m., New York 6.45 p. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

Day Express daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:20 p. m., New York 10:20 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

Atlantic Express, daily, 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p m, Philadelphia 3:10 a m, New York 6:50 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:31 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a m, Philadelphia 7:00 a m, New York 10:10 a m.

Fast Line daily at 7:51 m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a m, Philadelphia 7:35 a m, New York 10:25 a m, Baltimore 7:35 a m, Washington 9:00 a m.

Johnstown Accommodation, 3:41 p m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a m, 2:41, 5:46, 6:11 and 11:31 p m. Sunday 12:56 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 6:06 a m, 5:01 and 9:36 p m. Sunday 9:26 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 9:21 a m, 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:11 and 8:11 p m.

Torrens Accommodation 10:11 p m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	1:0 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday	1:26 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday	7:36 a m
Cincinnati Express daily	8:11 a m
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p m
Limited Mail daily	5:41 p m
Way Passenger daily	8:51 p m
Johnstown Accommodation	10:36 a m

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a m, 1:21, 2:41 5:51 and 7:56 p m. Sunday, 10:00 a m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:41 and 8:16 a m, 7:06, 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:06 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation, 11:46 a m, 3:06 4:41, 7:31, 9:21 and 10:01 p m.

Torrens Accommodation 7:11 a m.

SOUTHWEST PENN. RAILWAY.

No Change of Cars.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:31 a m.

Connellsville Express, daily, except Sunday, 4:36 p m.

Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a m and 6:46 p m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

City Time:

Mail Train, connecting for Butler..........6:46 a m
Express, connecting for Butler..........3:36 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 9:16 a m, and 4:56 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 11:26 a m, 6:16, 8:41 and 11:31 p m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9:21 p m
Market Train for Butler..........3:51 p m

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time)
Express, connecting from Butler..........9:56 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler..........5:26 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 8:11 a m and 1:36 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 6:58 a m, 3:46, 7:16 and 11:11 p m. On Sunday at 9:31 a m and 7:61 p m.
Market Train from Butler..........9:11 a m

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line......	1:57 a m	Atlantic Ex.....	2:22 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex........	7:12 a m	Wheeling Ex....	10:47 a m
Clev & W Mail..	8:22 a m	Chicago Ex.....	12:27 p m
Chicago Ex.....	9:12 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex.......	2:42 p m
Clev & Whg Ex.	1:52 p m	Chicago Mail...	3:42 p m
Pacific Express.	2:12 p m	Cleveland Ex...	3:52 p m
Wheeling Ex...	4:17 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex.....	7:17 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex.	4:37 p m	Cleve & W Ex..	7:27 p m
Fast Through Mail..........	6:02 p m	Erie Ex........	11 27 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:47 a m	Leetsdale Ac...	6:42 a m
Leetsdale Ac....	10:27 a m	Leetsdale Ac...	7:27 a m
Leetsdale Ac....	12:07 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:12 a m
Sharpsville Ac..	1:12 p m	Enon Ac.......	8:47 a m
Enon Ac........	3:42 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac....	10:12 p m
Leetsdale Ac....	5:12 p m	Leetsdale Ac...	12:52 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:22 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:12 p m
Leetsdale Ac....	9:37 p m	Leetsdale Ac...	4:37 p m
Leetsdale Ac....	11:27 p m	Leetsdale Ac...	7:37 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church...	12:42 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church....	9:52 a m

Fast Through Mail Leaves Daily.
Pacific Express Leaves Daily.
Chicago Express Arrives Daily.
Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, Sundays excepted.

J. D. LAYNG,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, June 25, 1876, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line......	2:07 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:47 a m
Pacific Express	8:42 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	8:02 a m
Dennison Ac....	7:17 a m	Washington Ac	8:22 a m
Washington Ac	9:17 a m	Dennison Ac....	9:42 a m
McDonald's Ac.	11:02 a m	McDonald's Ac	3:42 p m
Columbus Mail.	3:12 p m	Washington Ac	3:57 p m
Washington Ac	5:07 p m	Columbus Mail.	5:32 p m
Limited Mail...	6:02 p m	Fast Line......	7:27 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:12 p m	Southern Ex....	2:12 p m
Mansfield Ac.	11:02 p m	Mansfield Ac...	7:12 p m
Sunday Church Train..........	12:47 p m	Sunday Church Train..........	10:02 a m
Sunday Church Train..........	9:42 p m		

Pacific Express and Limited Mail leave daily. Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Sundays excepted.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

PATENTS.

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Richard S. Robertson, Jr., F. C. S.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 26, 1876.

A case of some interest, involving the question of usury and the National Banking law, which was decided in the Common Pleas Court of Greene county, June term of 1875, will probably be reviewed at the present sitting of the Supreme Court.

This briefly stated is as follows: The Monongahela National Bank of Brownsville brought suit against Barzilla Stephens, on a promissory note of $10,575, dated October 10, 1874, for twenty-five days—the seventy-five dollars, the amount of interest charged for $10,500 for twenty-five days, being added into the face the note. This note was given to take up another note which had been renewed from time to time at 9 per cent. per annum. The defendant pleaded usury. The court instructed the jury to render a verdict for the amount of the note, less the excessive interest charged for six years.

We take pleasure in quoting below a portion of the charge of Judge Wilson to the jury, in which he states his personal views as to what the law should be, although he is compelled to follow the rulings of the Supreme Court. He says:

"The act of Congress under which these (national) banks hold their charters provides, that when they receive or reserve or have charged a greater interest than that allowed by the law of the State in which they do business, they shall forfeit all the interest so received or reserved. In this case it is admitted that seventy-five dollars were charged to Mr. Stephens, on the amount of the note for twenty-five days, at the rate of nine per cent, being three per cent. in excess of what is allowed by the laws of this Commonwealth; and hence we instruct you that the bank forfeits all the interest. And, further, that having taken or reserved that amount of interest in violation of law, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, it destroys the interest bearing power of the note; so that the bank is not entitled to the interest on the note from the day it becomes due up to the present time.

"If we had been called upon to decide this question before the decision of the Supreme Court, our instructions would have been very different. Instead of instructing you that the defendant would be allowed to default the excessive interest paid on prior transactions, we would have instructed you that the defendant could not claim any deduction for excessive interest paid in other transactions by Israel Stephens; as we considered such excess could only be recovered by an action of debt, brought within two years, as provided by the act of Congress. And as to the note in suit, we would have instructed you that the bank only forfeited the interest during the time that the note had to run—that is, it would forfeit the seventy-five dollars, but would be entitled to legal interest from the time of the maturity of the note up to the present time. But it seems from the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Brown *vs.* Erie National Bank, and Lucas *vs.* Pottsville National Bank, that our construction of the law would have been erroneous, for the Superior Court, in these cases, has decided that the defendant would be entitled to a credit for all the excess of interest over and above six per cent. paid in other and prior transactions, within the last six years. And accordingly we instruct you, as we understand the Superior Court to have laid down the law."

The views of the learned Judge, as expressed by him in the foregoing, will meet with a hearty response from the thinking portion of the business public, who know that everything that tends to remove any antagonism that may exist between the [illegible] labor and capital, is for the public good.

Such decisions of the Supreme Court as the Lucas *vs.* National Bank, which attempt to *compel* the loaning of money on the part of the banks at a less rate of interest than money is worth, partake of the nature of the usury laws, which are a relic of barbarism, and really defeat their own object by increasing the rate of interest instead of decreasing it.

It is well known that six per cent. is less than money is worth on the security of ordinary commercial paper, and that the rate charged is in proportion to the risk. As the decisions of the Supreme Court have very largely increased the risk to the lenders, the rates of interest have been proportionately advanced.

Our opinion is that these questions, if brought fairly before the Circuit or Supreme Court of the United States, would be ruled otherwise than as now ruled by the Pennsylvania State courts.

The case of Tiffany *vs.* the National Bank of Missouri, reported in 18 Wallace, page 409, would seem to settle the question. That the Treasury Department at Washington are of the same opinion is shown by a letter now before us, in which the Comptroller of the Currency says:

The decision of Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, not only decided that National banks had the right to charge the same rate of interest which the statutes of Missouri authorize State banks to receive, but also the same rate which the laws of that State authorize individuals to charge. There can be no doubt, it seems to me, that the principle of the decision applies to Pennsylvania, and to any other State of the Union where similar State laws are in force.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 26, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	109⅞	109⅞	109¾	109¾	109⅞	109⅞
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	118⅞	118⅞	....	....	118⅞	....
5-20's, 1865	113	113⅜	....	....	113⅜	....
5-20's, 1865, new	112⅝	112⅝	....	....	112⅝	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	....	....	....	....	115⅛	....
5-20's, 1867	115⅛	115⅛	....	....	115⅛	....
5-20's, 1868 registered	116⅛	116⅛	....	....	116⅛	....
5-20's, 1868	116⅛	116⅛	....	....	116⅛	....
10-40's	114	113⅝	....	....	113⅝	....
10-40's, coupons	115⅝	115⅝	....	....	115⅝	....
Currency 6's	124	124	....	....	124⅝	....
New 5 per cents	113	113⅛	....	....	113	....
Western Union Tel	72⅞	73	73⅛	73⅛	73½	73⅝
Quicksilver	....	....	....	11½	....	....
Pacific Mail	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝	24⅝	25	25
Panama	127	....	....	127	....	....
Adams Express	108½	....	....	108½	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	85	....	....	85½	....	....
American express	61	....	....	59	....	....
United States ex	61	....	....	60½	....	....
New York Central	....	104⅝	....	....	104⅝	....
Erie	11⅛	....	....	11	11⅛	....
Michigan Central	48⅝	50⅛	50⅛	50⅝	51	50⅞
Michigan Southern	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅝	61½
Illinois Central	83⅛	....	....	83⅞	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	....	....	....	89	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	38⅞	....	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	61½	62	62	....	....	....
Rock Island	....	....	....	101⅝	102⅛	....
St. Paul common	27⅛	28⅛	....	28	28	27⅝
Do. preferred	58⅛	....	57⅜	58⅛	58	57⅝
Wabash, common	....	5⅛	....	5	5¼	....
Fort Wayne	101⅝	....	....	101⅝	....	....
Ohio & Missis. ppl	....	11½	....	11	....	....
Union Pacific	62	....	....	62	62⅛	....
Harlem	136	....	....	136⅛	....	....
N. J. Central	36⅛	37	36⅝	....	....	36⅜
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	....	....	13⅝	....	....
Iron Mountain	13⅛	....	....	13	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	....	....	....	3⅜	....	....
Del. Lack. & Wes	76⅜	....	76⅛	....	....	73⅝
S. Carolinas, April	....	32⅛	....	....	....	....
S. Carolinas, July	....	32⅛	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	107	....	....	107⅛	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Money closed easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $411,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $464,000. Clearings $12,000,000. Sterling exchange weak at 482¼@484½.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 109¾. Borrowing rates 1 to 2 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Governments steady. Railroad bonds dull and generally firm. State securities quiet. The stock market was firm and higher in early dealings, but subsequently reacted in some cases. The coal stocks were the weak spot of the market. Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Western Union were prominent in the early advance. At second call the market was strong and higher, and continued active up to the close of business. Prices advanced during the afternoon on report that the managers of Western trunk lines had decided to advance rates on Eastward bound freight. Subsequently, however, there were sales to realize profits and considerable hammering by bears, under which there was a reaction, the market closing active and lower. Western Union was firm, notwithstanding the announcement that the Atlantic and Pacific Company was making rapid extension of important lines. Transactions 192,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 52,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern, 17,000 St. Paul, 63,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Michigan Central, 21,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and 16,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the transaction:

STOCKS.

West. Union Tel	73⅞	Rock Island	101⅞
Quicksilver	12⅛	St. Paul	27⅞
Do. preferred	17	Do. preferred	57⅞
Pacific Mail	24⅞	Toledo & Wabash	5¼
Mariposa	5½	Do. preferred	9
Do. preferred	6	Ft. Wayne	101⅝
Adams Express	108	Terre Haute	5½
Wells-Fargo Exp	85½	Do. preferred	15½
American Express	60	Chicago & Alton	102
United States Ex	50½	Do. preferred	109
Erie	10⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	11¼
Do. preferred	21	Delaware & Lack	75⅜
New York Central	104⅝	Atlantic & P. Tel	16
Harlem	136	Missouri Pacific	3¼
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	2
Michigan Central	50⅝	Indiana Central	4
Panama	125	Burl'g'n & Quincy	115¼
Lake Shore	61	Hannibal & St. Joe	14½
Illinois Central	83¼	Union Pac. stock	62
Cleve. and Pitts	89	Central Pac. bonds	109⅞
Northwestern	38⅞	Union Pac. bonds	106
Do. preferred	61⅞	Do. land grants	100⅝
C., C., C. & I	42	Do. S. F. bonds	91⅞
New Jersey Cent	36⅛		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118	New 5's	117⅞
5-20's, 1865	113	New 4½'s	110½
5-20's, 1865, new	112⅝	10-40's, registered	113⅞
5-20's, 1867	115⅛	10-40's, coupons	115⅛
5-20's, 1868	116⅛	Currency 6's	124½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	45	Virginia, old	29½
Tennessee, new	44	Missouri 6's	107½
Virginia, new	29½		

LONDON, October 26, 5 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to the liabilities is 55½ per cent. The bullion in the bank decreased £163,000 the past week. Silver 53½d. Consols 95 3 16. United States bonds—5 20's, 1865, 103; do. 1867, 108½; 10 40's, 108; new 5's, 106½. Railroad securities—New York Central, 96; Erie, 10⅛; do. preferred, 18.

PARIS, October 26.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 16,563,000 francs the past week. Rentes 104 francs 55 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 26.—United States bonds—New 5's, 102.

NEW ORLEANS, October 26.—Gold 110⅛@110¼. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 529.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, October 26, 1876.

Commercial affairs are rather quiet to-day, the movements of merchandise being rather slow but steady. Prices as a general rule were firm, and we have no important alterations in quotations to note. The principal characteristics of trade, as noted previously, continue unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,746	Apples, bbls	112
Corn, bus	800	Cheese, bxs	843
Wheat, bus	2,655	Butter, pkgs	66
Barley, bus	8,550	Potatoes, bus	675
Rye, bus	65	Hay, bales	130
Oats, bus	2,800		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is steady and unchanged, with liberal receipts, especially of barley. Wheat is firm and in good demand. We quote choice red winter at $1 22@1 25; amber do $1 25@1 28; white $1 28@1 32. Corn is steady and unchanged. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime yellow; 57@58c for high-mixed; 55@56c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 56@57c for prime yellow; 53@55c for mixed. Oats are easy, but moderately active and unchanged. We quote prime white at 38@39c per bushel; mixed 36@37c. Rye is firm and in fair demand at 70@73c. Barley is moderately active with large receipts. We quote at 90c@$1 10 for good to prime spring. Jobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The demand is active and prices are steady. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ℔ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75; prime red wheat flour $6 50; in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 50@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ℔ bushel; oatmeal $6 00 ℔ barrel; kegs $3 25; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ℔ barrel.

HAY—The market is steady and tolerably active. We quote prices of loose from country wagons at 12 00@16 00 per ton. Baled rules on track at $12 00@14 00 ℔ ton.

MILL FEED—The feeling is steady and unchanged. We quote bran at $11 50@12 00 ℔ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $15 00@17 00; middling $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The demand is slack and under liberal supplies prices continue easy and depressed. We quote at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BEANS—Dealers report a fair trade with a rather light supply at rather firmer prices, viz: prime white navy $1 15@1 30 ℔ bushel.

BROOM CORN—The supply is liberal and prices continue rather easy. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5@5½c; medium green 4@4½c; red tipped 3@4c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand at about 33 per cent off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—Trade in this line continues to move along in a rather listless way, the demand being only moderate for the choicest table grades, while lower qualities are rather dull with considerable accumulation. We quote prime to choice solid packed 18@20c; do roll 20@23c; choice dairy rolls 23@25c ℔ ℔.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is offering quite freely with a moderate demand. We quote at $3 50@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—Receipts continue large, and the demand active with prices steady. We quote prime September Ohio factory at 13¼@13½c in round lots; jobbing at 14@14½c. New York Goshen rules at 14c in round lots; 14½@15c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair supply with a moderate demand. Prices range at $10 00@11 00 ℔ barrel; $3 25@3 50 ℔ bushel.

CIDER—Continues in liberal supply and prices are easy but unchanged. We quote at $3 00@4 00 ℔ barrel.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is large and prices are easy. We quote dried apples at 5@5½c per ℔; dried peaches 9@12c.

EGGS—The supply is fair and the market is steady with a good demand. We quote strictly fresh at 20@21c per dozen; pickled 22@23c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@23c ℔ ℔; domestic 20c ℔ ℔.

NUTS—Chestnuts are in fair supply and a little steadier at $2 75@3 25 ℔ bushel. Walnuts 50c per bushel. Hickorynuts $1 50 per bushel.

POULTRY—Is very dull. We quote live chickens by the coop at 35@40c ℔ pair; dressed 14c ℔ ℔. Live turkeys rule at 75c ℔ pair; dressed 15@16c ℔ ℔. Live ducks 60@70c ℔ pair.

POTATOES—The receipts continue in good volume and the market is moderately active at unchanged rates. We quote at 65@70c per bushel for prime peachblows on track; 70@80c per bushel from store. Jersey sweets $3 00@3 25 per barrel; Baltimores $2 25@2 50 per barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ℔ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city makes.

ONIONS—The demand has fallen off. We quote at $2 00@2 25 per bbl.

Provisions.

The demand is fairly active and a tolerably satisfactory volume of trade is reported. Prices are steady and unchanged as follows:

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8¼c ℔ pound; short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 11c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were unchanged at 15c ℔ ℔ for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 11c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9¾@10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 15c. Beef tongues, ℔ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 11½c ℔ ℔; in half barrels 12c ℔ ℔; in buckets 12½c ℔ ℔; in 3 ℔ caddies 14½c ℔ ℔; in 5-℔ caddies 14c ℔ ℔; in 3 ℔ pails 14½c ℔ ℔; in 5-℔ pails 14c ℔ ℔; in 5-℔ pails 13¾c ℔ ℔. Leaf lard rules at 11¾@12@12½c.

LARD OIL—The market is unchanged. We quote extra at 87c per gallon; No. 1 at 75c ℔ gallon; No. 2 at 62c; strictly winter-strained oil is worth 5c advance on these figures; miners' oil, white winter, 62c; yellow winter 57@62c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 50 ℔ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 9@9½c ℔ ℔; country do 7¾@8c ℔ ℔; rough 5½@6c ℔ ℔.

Groceries.

The trade in staple groceries continues only moderate, with prices generally quite firm, and with no material alteration in quotations, which are as follows:

Green Coffees.	℔ ℔.	*Sugars.*	℔ ℔.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	11 c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	10¾c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	10½c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel	9¾@10c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	9½@9¾c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10@10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	26@27 c	Crushed	12 c
24 grades do.	24¼@25¼c	Powdered	12 c
Rio, in bulk	23½@26½c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	31 c	*Molasses.*	℔ gall.
Java, in bulk	30½c	Str'y ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@ 90	Ex. white drips	64@65c
Japan	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	55c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy do	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	28c@ 75	Irish soap, ℔ box	$4 20
Rice.		S. S. Star, ℔ box	5 75
Choice Car'la	6¾@7 c	Babbitt's best, ℔bx	6 75
Patna	7 @7½c	Gold do	6 25
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	3 80
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ℔ ℔	9½c
Starch.	℔ ℔	German mottled do	7½c
Pearl	3¾@4 c	California, ℔ box	$4 20
Silver gloss	9½c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7¾@10½c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4¼@5½c
Spices (whole.)		Bi-carb, in 10-℔ pkgs	5 c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	6½c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full w't	16 c
Nutmegs	$1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—We have no change to record in regard to this article. The demand was fair and sales regular. The card rates are:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$25 00	Round herring	$6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Herring, do.	2 25
No. 2 medium	11 50	L'ge Georges codfish, ℔ ℔	6
Large No. 3	11 00	Medium Georges	5¼
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, ℔ ℔	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ℔ bx	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 50; London layers, new, $3 50; Valentias, new, 11¼c ℔ ℔; Sultanas 17c. Dates 8¼@9c ℔ ℔. Currants 7¼c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c: do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ℔ box, $6 50. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ℔ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 00 ℔ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ℔ cans per doz, $2 00; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ℔ cans per doz. $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 90; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ℔ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 16@1 17 ℔ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady pries. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 30c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 38c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 29c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ℔ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $3 00; 1 ℔ cans $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $26 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ℔ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—The demand is good for prime qualities. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	$ 06	5 inches wide	$ 54
1½ inch wide	12	5½ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	66
2½ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3½ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 14
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 38
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at the prices previously reported. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 25
No. 5 hurl	2 50
No. 6 hurl	2 75
No. 3 carpet	3 25
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	3 75
No. 3 fancy parlor	4 00
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 25
Railroad (extra heavy)	2 75@3 25
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Misses' brooms	2 25

HIDES AND LEATHER—The trade continues steady and rather more satisfactory. Red sole leather of good quality is scarce and firm, with an advance in prices East and an upward tendency in this market. Hides are steady with light trade. Quotations are as follows:

Leather.		
Oak sole, country	$ 30@	31
Oak sole, city	36@	38
Red sole, B. A. heav and mid	27@	29
Red sole, Orinoco	27@	28
Red sole, good dgd	23@	26
Oak, rough	24@	28
Harness, city oak	34@	37
Harness, country	29@	32
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@	28
Collar, oak sides, ℔ doz	31 00@	35 00
Fair skirting	37@	40
Fair bridle, ℔ doz	54 00@	66 00
Belt leather	39@	41
Finished calf	90@	$1 25
Finished upper, ℔ foot	18@	20
Finished kips	50@	90
Hides.		
Green salted cows	6¼@	7
Green salted steers, light	7½@	8
Green salted steers, heavy	8¾@	9¼
Green salted calf	9	@11
Green butcher cows		5½
Green butcher steers, light		5
Green butcher steers, heavy		7
Green butcher calf		10

HEMP—The demand is active at $130 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 90c; miners' oil—No. 1, 62c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 30c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 23@24c; extra engine (amber color), 50c; No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 20@22c; car oil, No. 1, 18c; car oil, No. 2, 15c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 14@15c; residuum (prepared), $4 00; residuum (common), $3 25@3 50; axle grease, ℔ gross, $12 00; rolling mill grease, ℔ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 70c; cod oil, for tanners, 55@60c straits oil, for tanners, 45@50c.

RAGS—The market is steady. We quote cotton mixed 2¼@2½c ℔ ℔; and woolen ¼c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ℔ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote jobbing prices at $1 20 ℔ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do; $1 50 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 230 ℔s, $2 25 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ℔ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is quiet but rather nominal, former quotations being unchanged as follows:

No. 1 tubs ℔ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ℔ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ℔ dozen	6 50
2-hoop pails ℔ dozen	1 85
3-hoop pails ℔ dozen	2 10
Washboard, patent, ℔ dozen	2 75
Washboards, common, ℔ dozen	2 00@2 15
Clothes pins, round head, ℔ box	70

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, 35c ℔ bundle; medium, 52c; double crown, 70c; double medium, $1 05; tissue manilla, 35c@$2 65 ℔ ream; dry goods, 75c@$5 50; No. 1 manilla, 10@11c ℔ ℔; No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do, 4@5c; tea do, 8@10c; flour sacks (¼-bbl), $35 00@40 00 ℔ 1,000; do (⅛-bbl), $20 00@22 00; grocers' bags (1 ℔), $1 80 ℔ 1,000; 3 ℔s do, $2 70; 5 ℔s do, $3 70; 10 ℔s do, $6 00; 16 ℔s do, $9 50; 20 ℔s do, $10 50.

Glass and Glassware.

The factories are getting into full operation, the difficulties with the workmen having been fully settled, and the production, which has been very much restricted during the past two months, is being now greatly increased. The trade demand is not very active, and only a moderate business is done in current orders. Values are firm and unchanged throughout.

WINDOW GLASS—The supply of orders is not large, and business shows only a moderate degree of activity. The firmness of prices secured by the rules of the Western Association continue, to be the most prominent and encouraging feature of the market.

SIZE.	SINGLE STRENGTH.			
	1st qual	2d qual	3d qual	4th qual
6x 8 to 8x10	$4 75	$4 25	$4 00	$3 50
8x11 to 10x12	5 00	4 50	4 00	3 75
8x14 to 10x15	5 25	4 75	4 25	3 75
9x16 to 12x17	5 75	5 25	4 50	4 00
12x18 to 14x20	6 00	5 50	4 75	4 00
15x20 to 16x24	6 25	6 00	5 00	4 25
18x22 to 20x30	7 75	6 75	5 50	4 50
15x36 to 24x30	8 50	7 25	6 25	No. 4th
26x28 to 24x36	9 25	7 75	6 50	quality
26x36 to 26x44	10 50	8 50	7 00	above 20
26x46 to 30x50	11 90	9 00	7 50	x30 cut.

SIZE.	DOUBLE STRENGTH.			
	1st qual	2d qual	3d qual	4th qual
6x 8 to 8x10	$7 00	$6 50	$6 00	$5 50
8x11 to 10x12	7 25	7 00	6 50	6 00
8x14 to 10x15	8 25	7 25	6 75	6 50
9x16 to 12x17	8 50	8 25	7 25	6 75
12x18 to 14x20	8 50	8 50	7 75	7 25
15x20 to 16x24	9 50	9 00	8 25	7 75
18x22 to 20x30	11 50	10 00	9 00	8 00
15x36 to 24x30	12 50	10 50	10 00	No. 4th
26x28 to 24x36	13 25	11 50	10 50	quality
26x36 to 26x44	15 25	12 50	11 50	above 20
26x46 to 30x50	16 25	13 00	12 50	x30 cut.
30x52 to 30x54	16 75	14 00	13 00	....
30x56 to 34x56	18 00	16 00	14 00	....
34x58 to 34x60	20 00	17 50	16 00	....
36x60 to 40x60	22 00	20 00	17 50	....
40x60 to 40x64	29 50	27 50	25 00	....
40x65 to 40x70	37 00	35 00	32 50	....

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 81 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

GLASSWARE—Trade in glassware is only moderate. Discounts on glass are given as follows: On druggist's green glassware 70@75c and five per cent.; on druggist flint prescription, 50 per cent. for cash; on black bottles 50c and five per cent.; flint lamp chimneys 25@33⅓ per cent. We quote lamp chimneys as follows: Flint glass—No. 0, ℔ doz, 50c; No. 1, ℔ doz, 55c; No. 2, ℔ doz, 65c; No. 3, F doz, $1 00. German flint glass—No. 0, ½ and 1 plain round, 45c; No. 2, plain round, 60c.

Lumber and Building Materials.

Business is quite light, being confined to a moderate trade from yard and planing mills at unchanged rates. Prices for lumber from yards and mills are as follows:

Unplaned Lumber.	
Clear, ℔ M	$45 00
Second common	22 00
Third common	18 00
Sheeting	15 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	15 00
Planed Lumber.	
Clear	$50 00
Flooring boards	27 00
Partition boards	35 00
Shelving on both sides	28 00
Shelving on one side	26 00
Molded weather boarding	28 00
Half-inch patent planed	20 00
Half-inch unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with strips	27 00
Yellow pine flooring boards	33 00
Oak flooring boards	35 00
Shingle and Lath.	
Shingles, eighteen-inch, XXX	$4 50
Lath	3 25

LIME AND CEMENT—There is a fair demand for lime and cement and both may be quoted fairly active. We quote as follows: Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ℔ bbl; Phoenix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ℔ bbl; Rosendale cement $2 75@3 25; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 25; Portland cement $6 50@7 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 45@1 55 ℔ bbl; Cleveland $1 50@1 60; Gibsonburg $1 50@1 60; Fremont $1 55@1 65; Eastern white lime $1 30@1 40 per bbl. Calcined plaster—French $4 00@4 25 ℔ bbl; Eastern brands $3 50@3 75 ℔ bbl; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

Petroleum.

October 26.—The market was rather irregular and sensitive to-day, but the fluctuations did not exceed a range of 10c, and the day closed at a slight advance.

CRUDE—The market has been very sensitive throughout the day. Opening at $2 95, buyers coming in freely it advanced rapidly to $3 02½, held quiet there for some time, then further advanced to $3 05. The tide here turned, and on pressure of sales it fell off to $2 98½, again advancing to $3 00, which may now be quoted as the price bid. Shipment is about the same as certificates. Union still rules 12½@15c below United and Conduit. Well rates rule with certificates.

REFINED—The combination still present an unbroken front and hold steadily at 26c for seaboard deliveries, which the export trade refuse to meet, leaving business at a standstill. There is a moderately fair home trade demand. We quote round lots of five hundred and thousand barrels nominally at 21½@22c; car lots to the home trade at 22¾@23c; Philadelphia and Baltimore deliveries are quoted at 25@26c.

OIL BARRELS—Are quiet and easy at $1 20 for city; $1 65 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, October 26, closing 25.—Exporters are still off, but there is no urgency to sell, and unchanged prices are quoted but nominal. Crude is quoted here at 12c in bulk and 16c in barrels; refined 26c in barrels and 30c in cases; city naptha 14c in shipping order; refined in barrels at Philadelphia is quoted at 26c; refined at Baltimore was nominally 26c.

TITUSVILLE, October 26.—Market opens very weak; Upper road unquotable.

OIL CITY, October 26.—Market quiet and weak with not much doing; United offered at $2 95; immediate shipment offered at $3 00.

ROUSEVILLE, October 26.—Market quiet and weak at $3 00.

TIDIOUTE, October 26.—Market very dull and weak at about $3 00.

PARKERS, October 26.—United $2 95 bid; $2 97½ asked; shipment $2 95 bid; $3 00 asked, and nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.—Market quiet; standard white 26c asked; crude 11c; 3 cases 30c.

CLEVELAND, October 26.—Petroleum steady; standard white, 110 degrees test, 23c.

[By Associated Press.]

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—Refined petroleum 18½d; spirits do 10¼d.

ANTWERP, October 26.—Refined petroleum 47 francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts by A. V. R. R.	160
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	1,526

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, October 26, 1876.

CATTLE.

The arrivals were light to-day, and but few transactions at unchanged prices. Total shipments to Philadelphia and New York fall considerably short of same days last week, and reports from those points favor an improvement.

HOGS

were a shade firmer to-day, but no change from yesterday's quotations worthy of note. All offerings disposed of, the few that remain in the pens being shaped for shipment.

SHEEP

all sold and market closed a shade higher than reported yesterday.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, October 26.—Beeves—Receipts 800 head, making 2,900 head for three days, against 3,660 head for the same time last week. Market slow at an advance of 25c, with sales of common to strictly prime steers at $7 50@10 00; extra selections $10 25@10 50; good steers mainly $8 75@9 00. About 500 beeves taken this week for shipment, dressed, to London.

Sheep—Receipts 4,200 head, making 10,780 head for three days, against 15,980 head for the same time last week. Just enough improvement in demand to enable sellers to work off stale stock, but at very low figures, including common to prime sheep at $3 12½@5 50, the former for a car load Ohio sheep, 78 ℔s, and the latter for a car of Canada stock, 124 ℔s; lambs ranged at $4 75@6 00, with a few sales at $6 25.

Swine—Receipts 4,900 head, making 12,630 head for three days, against 12,660 head for the same time last week. Market a shade firmer with sales alive of 152 Ohio, 158 ℔s, and 120 do, 205 ℔s, at $6 37½.

CHICAGO, October 26.—Cattle—Receipts 2,100 head. Shipments 1,400 head. Market more active and prices firmer. One drove of extra steers, averaging 1,575 ℔s, sold at $4 85, and another, averaging 1,619, sold at $4 90. These are the highest figures of actual sales for some weeks. Cows $2 50@2 85; stockers' $2 85@3 25; fair to good steers $3 80@4 25.

Hogs—Receipts 22,000 head. Shipments 2,400 head. There was a good demand and prices steady and firm. Common to extra $5 75@6 20; sales of good to choice at $5 90@6 00.

Sheep—Receipts 1,600 head. Market moderately active but weak and a shade lower; sales at $3 00@4 10.

ST. LOUIS, October 26.—Hogs quiet; Yorkers $5 30@5 45; bacon $5 40@5 55.

Cattle—Steady; cows and heifers $2 25@3 50; stockers $2 50@3 65.

CINCINNATI, October 26.—Hogs active, firm and higher; common light $5 00@5 40; fair to good light $5 50@5 70.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, October 26.—Flour quiet but steady; common to fancy Western extras $4 50@6 25; Minnesota extras $5 25@7 00; winter extras $5 00@7 50. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 12½@1 13¼; No. 2 do. $1 10½ cash; $1 11 November; $1 13½ December; No. 3, 97c@$1 02½; rejected 87@93c. Corn inactive and lower; 42½@42⅝c cash; 42⅝c November. Oats dull and drooping; 32⅝c all round. Rye quiet at 61½c. Barley firm; 85c all round. Pork dull, weak and lower; $15 75@16 00 cash; $15 40@15 45 October; $15 30 the year. Lard dull, weak and lower; new 9¾c cash; 10.40c October; 9⅞c November; 9.35c the year. Bulkmeats dull and lower; shoulders 6½c; sides 8⅝@8⅞c. Whisky dull and unchanged.

Latest—Close—Produce unchanged. Pork lower at $15 35 October; $15 27 the year. Lard lower at 9.32½c the year.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—Cotton firmer at 10⅜c. Flour quiet and weak. Wheat quiet but firm; red $1 15@1 25. Corn quiet at 46@48c. Oats steady at 30@39c. Rye quiet at 68c. Barley dull and lower at $1 06@1 12. Pork strong and higher; sales at $16 25@16 50, closing at the latter bid. Lard quiet; old nominally 10c; kettle 10¼@10⅜c. Bulkmeats dull and lower at 6¾@8⅝@8¾c. Bacon easier at 7¼@7⅝@9@9⅝@9½@9¾c. Whisky quiet and lower at $1 10. Butter dull and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, October 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened unsettled, closed firmer; No 1 Milwaukee $1 16⅜; No. 2, $1 12⅞; No. 3, $1 05. Corn quiet; No. 2, 49@49½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 32c. Rye firm; No. 1, 62c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring 86½@87c; No. 3 Western 49c.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—California white wheat average 10s 4d@10s 7d; do club 10s 7d@11s; Red Western spring No. 2 to No. 1 9s 2d@10s; winter 9s 8d@10s 2d. Flour 23s 6d@25s 6d. Corn 26s 3d. Oats 3s@3s 6d. Barley 3s 6d. Cloverseed 50@55s.

ST. LOUIS, October 26.—Cotton and flour unchanged. Wheat dull; No 2 red fall $1 24¼@1 24½. Corn active; No. 2 40½@41c. Oats firm; No. 2 32½@33c. Rye quiet at 58c. Barley—Only best grades wanted. Whisky dull at $1 10. Pork higher at $17 25 asked. Lard dull; summer 9¾c. Bulkmeats and bacon unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, October 26.—Cotton dull at 10½c. Flour quiet but steady. Oats firm; white 36c; mixed 34c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1 15@1 20; amber $1 20@1 25. Rye steady at 68c. Pork nominal. Bacon quiet at 7½@7¾@9½c. Lard dull; tierces 11¼@11½c; kegs 12c. Whisky dull at $1 11.

TOLEDO, October 26.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1 30; No. 3 do. $1 25; No. 1 white Michigan $1 27; extra white Michigan $1 30; amber do. $1 22½; No. 3 red $1 14. Corn dull; high mixed 49½c; low mixed, new, 47c; damaged, new, 39c. Oats steady and unchanged.

BOSTON, October 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 63@66c. Oats—Low grades plenty; choice scarce; No. 1 white 49@52c.

OSWEGO, October 26.—Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee club $1 35½; No. 1 white Michigan $1 37½; extra white Michigan $1 42. Corn steady at 58c.

NEW ORLEANS, October 26.—Sugar firm; fair to fully fair 7@7¾c; prime 8@8¼c.

Cotton.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—Cotton quiet at 6@6 3-16d. Sales—Speculation and export 3,000; American 6,200.

DryGoods.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Business continues light in nearly all departments. Cotton goods quiet, but best makes steadily held. Low and medium cotton flannels in fair request. Dress goods in moderate demand. Woolen goods sluggish. Foreign goods dull and depressed.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Celtic	October 25	Liverpool.
City of Chester	October 28	Liverpool.
Kenilworth	October 30	Antwerp.
Nevada	October 31	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Lord Clive	October 26	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Atlas	October 28	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., October 26, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R		CHANGE —OR †		DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Brownsv'e*	1	6	—0	1	N. W.	Cloudy.
Cairo	7	11	†0	1	E.	Clear.
Cincinnati	8	4	—0	11	N. W.	Clear.
Confluence*	0	1	—0	1	W.	Cloudy.
Davenport	3	0	..	..	S. W.	Clear.
Dubuque	4	0	..	..	N. E.	Fair.
Freeport	1	10	†0	5	W.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	4	0	..	..		Clear.
Leavenw'th	7	3	†0	3	S. E.	Clear.
Louisville	7	0	—0	5	W.	Clear.
Memphis	7	3	†0	1	N. E.	Haze.
Morga'town	0	5	..	..	S. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	3	2	—0	2	S. E.	Clear.
N. Geneva*	2	2	—1	0	S. W.	Threat'ng
Oil City	0	0	—0	9	W.	Cloudy.
Omaha	3	1	—0	1	S. E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	2	1	†0	1	W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	4	4	—0	2	S.	Clear.
St. Louis	9	6	—0	2	S. E.	Haze.
Vicksburg	12	5	—0	3	S. W.	Clear.

*Below bench mark.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., October 26, 1876.

River 5 inches and stationary. Weather clear; thermometer 43.

GREENSBORO, PA., October 26, 1876.

River 1 foot 8 inches and stationary. Weather cloudy.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., October 26, 1876.

River stationary; 4 feet. Weather cloudy; thermometer 42 at 6 P. M.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 26, 1876.

River 4 feet 5 inches and swelling slowly. Departed—Courier, Parkersburg. Weather cloudy and cool.

IRONTON, O., October 26, 1876.

The river has swelled about 6 inches in the last twenty-four hours. The Government boat Lilly passed down at 7 A. M.; the wrecking boats Ohio and Oswego and a towboat down at 11 A. M.; the Salt Valley arrived from and returned to Pittsburgh this morning.

POMEROY, O., October 26, 1876.

River falling. Weather clear and cool. Up—Hudson, for Wheeling.

EVANSVILLE, October 26.—Weather clear; mercury 43 to 58. Barometer 29¼. River 8 feet 9 inches and rising. Port list—Up, Maggie Smith, Silverthorn, Evansville. Down—Grey Eagle. Business ordinary. The Raven will leave to-night.

MEMPHIS October 26.—The river has fallen 1 inch; now 7 feet 3 inches. Weather clear; thermometer 73. Arrived—Shinkle, Cincinnati; Ashland, White river. Departed—Carondolet, New Orleans; David Linton, Arkansas river; Baum, Cincinnati.

NASHVILLE, October 26.—River falling with 32 inches on the shoals. Departed—Sallie Carney, Cairo.

LOUISVILLE, October 26.—Weather cool and clear. Down—Kanawha, Cairo; Schenck, New Orleans; Glasgow, Evansville; Cons. Millar, Memphis; Fawn, Henderson. River falling, with 6 feet 6 inches in the canal.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
John Snowdon	P. Donaldson	Lock No. 4.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
John Snowdon	P. Donaldson	Lock No. 4.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Two feet one inch by stone marks; two feet nine inches in the channel.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva......8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated two feet one inch, having rose one inch during the past twenty-four hours. The weather was cloudy, with an attempt at snowing late in the evening.

THE Carrie Brooks will be repaired.

CAPTAIN JAMES H. REES is in Memphis.

NINE ocean steamers leave New York on Saturday for Europe.

CHARLIE LIST, the clerk of the Hudson, is at the Centennial.

COTTON rates from Shreveport to New Orleans $2 50 per bale.

THE towboat James Gilmore with her tow is laid up at Pomeroy waiting for water.

THE John H. Bigley with a big tow of empty barges is at Cincinnati waiting for a rise.

THE raised steamer E. H. Durfee is being repaired on the ocean docks at New Orleans.

TEN INCHES of rain are reported to have fallen at Memphis during the past five days.

THE steamer Clinton has been ordered to St. Louis to run between that port and Keokuk.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, returned from Bellaire. Her freight was shipped by rail.

THE steamer Glasgow reshipped 100 barrels of flour at Cincinnati on the Hudson destined for this port.

THE packet Salt Valley, Captain DeWolf, is *en route* for this city, her time of departure being Monday.

NAT EARHART, clerk of the New Thompson, has removed all his "personal property" to Harmar, Ohio.

NAVIGATION on Green and Barren rivers was resumed between Bowling Green and Evansville on Monday.

THE Kountz Line steamer Katie P. Kountz is receiving for St. Louis and will be ready to leave on the first water.

MAJOR ANDERSON is to be the name of Ryman's new Cumberland river boat. The compliment is for C. W. Anderson.

A NEW channel has been formed at Horsetail bar in the Mississippi, on the Illinois side, where there are 6¼ feet of water.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: The Liberty No. 4, now going up the Ohio with 1,400 tons of iron ore, is fourteen years old.

THE packets on the slackwater experience no difficulty on account of low water. They leave promptly at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MR. E. F. MADDY, formerly clerk of the Salt Valley in the Ironton trade, has accepted the clerkship of the Frank Willard and has gone South.

CAPTAINS YOUNG and Fisher, Local Steamboat Inspectors of the Wheeling district, are at Pomeroy investigating the Roberts disaster.

CAPTAIN J. W. CARLETON, who ran on the Thompson Dean last year, is now head manager and part owner of a hub factory at Hawesville, Kentucky.

JAMES MONTAGUE, pilot and Granger, has been taking bearings at Horsetail for several days past. He is now looking at the river to Cairo on the Grand Lake.

THE Cincinnati, Big Sandy and Pomeroy Packet Company have contracted with the Cincinnati Marine Ways for a new boat for the Telegraph's machinery.

SOMETHING WRONG.—The Cincinnati *Times* for a week past has been arriving in Pittsburgh the third day after its publication. This, of course, destroys its value.

THE Travis Wright was too badly sunk to be raised, and is being wrecked. She was valued at $13,500, and was insured for $7,500, and had on when sunk 173 bales of the Bryarly's cotton.

DAVID CAMPBELL, of St. Louis, says that he will locate in New Orleans; and further, that he will establish there a blacksmith and machine shop and floating docks, and that he will purchase and wreck old steamers.

THE Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company owns twenty-four steamers, fifty barges, employs 1,500 men, and disburses over $2,000,000 annually. This is the little corporation that Commodore W. F. Davidson now presides over.

ON the 18th in Southwest Pass, depth of channel at mean low tide, 16 feet 6 inches; least width for that depth, 90 feet; high tide at 7 P. M.; height above mean low tide, 2 feet 6 inches; depth of channel at high tide, 19 feet; bottom soft.

CAPTAIN WASH WILLIAMSON had his new boat, the Cotton Valley, towed up to the wharf at Portsmouth to receive the finishing touches of the mechanics. She will be ready for business in about ten days, when she will go up the river and load with produce for the South.

THE Parisot Line of boats comprises the Tallahatchie, Home, Big Sunflower, Yazoo and Sunflower Belle. Captain Smith's line includes the large, strong, light-draught, fast and furious steamer Utah. It is supposed that H. L. Lee will soon withdraw the Clarksville from the Yazoo trade. Smith's Utah goes there to stay as long as she can run.

MEMPHIS, October 24.—Two boats and a barge containing 50,000 bushels of coal, are now lying high and dry 100 feet or more from the water on Brandywine bar, below Devil's Elbow, twenty-five miles above this city. It is a part of the fleet of the Ark, left there some days since. The coal can be saved, but some expense will be incurred in doing it.

WARREN RENFREW, pilot and engineer, has quit boating, and left on the packet for Quincy, where he will take charge of the machinery of the paper mill established there five years ago. Renfrew was on the Hannibal City five years, fitted up the Harry Johnson and came out on her, and has been employed on several other old-time, as well as more modern Keokuk packets, and was always a highly respected officer and gentleman.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has this to say: On Wednesday at nine o'clock the Grand Republic casts loose her lines and heads for New Orleans, and we shall not be able to feast our eyes on her beauties at this port again until next spring. The cutting out of the channel at Horsetail will enable her to take a fair cargo, and go out of the river without fear of grounding. We hope to see her cabin full of passengers, for no boat or set of officers more deserves the patronage of the public.

THE ST. LOUIS "REPUBLICAN" ON THE SITUATION.—River business active from St. Paul to New Orleans and below that point, as crops of cotton, grain and breadstuff are all being moved to market simultaneously. The movement in the upper rivers is, however, retarded by low water. Rates are advanced five cents per hundred. Shippers now pay to Vicksburg and New Orleans as follows: Flour, 50 cents; whisky, $1; grain, bacon and lard, 25 cents; hay 30 and pork 75 cents.

ACCIDENT TO THE K. N. LINE PACKET ROB ROY.—The Rob Roy, Captain Hugh Meaney, arrived at St. Louis from Keokuk Sunday morning. Whilst the boat was being unloaded (the nigger engine being used to hoist the freight from the hold), the connecting pipe between the forward and after steam drums, on the larboard side, burst, and quite a panic was the consequence, but fortunately no lives were lost or serious hurt done. A few had their hands slightly scalded, and the whole damage to the boat will not be $250.

The Vicksburg "Cut-Off."

The following facts concerning the "cut-off" at Vicksburg are given by the *Herald* of that city. It is now pretty well settled that the cut-off will never injure Vicksburg. The bar which is forming on the other side of the river above Delta, is conclusive evidence that the boundaries in front of the city are the parmaneat ones. There is no indication that the harbor in front of the city is filling up. The boats come and go just as they always did. But it is very probable that the harbor will in the course of years fill up some. The still, muddy water will make a deposit, and that deposit will be in the lake, unless there is an under current. That the bar should have formed so very rapidly above Delta (the bar now being almost as high as the bank and very large) supports the theory that there is an under-current which carries the deposit to that bar. If this under-current should not carry off all the deposit, in a few years the effect of this deposit will be felt in the lake, and it is possible it will obstruct the channel to the wharf. We do not think, however, this obstruction will ever amount to much, and we base our opinion on actual facts. When these deposits are first made they are very soft, and the continual passage of steamers over them, as is the case here, will in all probability remove them. In other cut-offs on the Mississippi these deposits are so soft that steamers can plow through them when there is little or no water. The Delta and other boats going into Davis' bend have had this experience. This shows that if the continual passage of the boats over the channel the very short distance from our harbor to the current of the Mississippi river, is not sufficient to keep it open, that it can easily be kept open by a little dredging every few years.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

A Hartupee, 1 car brick, tile and clay; Lucy Furnace, 2 cars clay; Logan, Gregg & Co, 1 case files; E Webster & Co, 1 cask earthenware; Lewis, Oliver & P, 8 casks hinges; Edgar Thomson Steel Co, 1 car limestone; R J McCandless, 8 bbls flour; J Callery & Co, 65 hides; L F Wefing, 20 sks potatoes; Peabody Hugus & Co, 5 bxs butter; J J Pettit & Co, 135 bbls apples; Logan, Gregg & Co, 9 sks rags; McHenry & Hood, 1 car corn; B H Voskamp & Co, 100 bbls flour; Wilbert & Wallace, 36 do eggs; Brown, Colbourn & Co, 3 tubs butter; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls lime; J H Loh & Co, 5 do eggs; S B Floyd & Co, 150 sks shipstuff; D B Moore, 1 car headings; J Y Irwin, 2 bbls apples; R & W Jenkinson, 3 butts tobacco; G Kann, 5 bdls hides; N J Braden, 250 boxes cheese; Logan, Gregg & Co, 5 bdls forks; Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co, 10 bdls forks; W J Meek, 1 car rye; J White, Jr, & Sons 136 bbls onions, 14 do potatoes; T C Jenkins, 210 do flour; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 88 do peas, 444 bxs fruit; Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 216 bbls flour; E H Myers & Co, 50 tcs lard; F W Jenkins & Bro, 110 bbls flour; Dorrington Bros, 1 car middlings.

ELEVATOR—J Rhodes, 4 cars barley; Friedly, Ream & Co, 1 car oats; Keil & Ritchart, 4 cars barley; Pier, Dannals & Co, 6 do do; A R Sloan, 1 do oats; McHenry & Hood, 1 do barley; J A Graff & Son, 1 do do; Z Wainwright, 1 do do; W J Kountz, 1 do corn; Marshall, K & Co, 2 cars wheat; Newsom & Hill, 1 do oats; D G Stewart, 2 do corn.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

C G Hussey & Co, 5 cars copper; Faller, L & B, 1 do lumber; Levy & Co, 2 do bricks; D O Cunningham, 5 do lumber; John Rose, 1 do oats; Calhoun & Co, 1 do lumber; W S McIntosh, 2 bbls cider; Head, C & Co, 12 bbls beans; P Duff & Son, 13 do; J S Dilworth, 1 case cigars; Head, C & Co, 5 bbls d apples; Weisbrod & W, 1 bbl eggs, 3 do nuts; Jacobus & Nimick, 10 large knobs; L S Layton, 1 csk e ware; J M Taylor, 2 do; A O'Leary, 4 do; J L Deems, 25 bbls apples; H Langkamp, 45 pks wooden bowls; J A & R Murdock, 15 crates pine; L D A Baldwin, 12 cases paint; J G Lauer, 26 bxs ink; L S Yoder, 2 cases corn; J J Pettit, 60 bbls onions; F & J Heinz, 1 bbl pickles; Reymer Bros, 15 cases matches; J D Thompson, 10 do do; Dilworth Bros, 60 do do; J S Dilworth, 10 do do; Paine A Co, 13 bbls oil; A B McGill, 4 rolls leather; Head, C & Co, 6 bbls eggs; Stewart, Bros & Co, 3 bdls broom handles; Bryce, Walker & Co, 7 bbls flour.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

J C Kiser, 10 bbls whisky; S Klinordlinger, 5 do; Casey & Fogarty, 20 do; C A Meek, 8 bxs h ware; G A Kelly & Co, 5 bbls oil; M W Rankin & Bro, 5 bxs tobc; T J Wallace, 5 do; C C Baer, 58 pkgs do; S B Floyd & Co, 1 car hay; L Laufman, 13 bbls apples; G A Kelly & Co, 30 bxs med, 1 do soda, 1 bbl do; Arbuckles & Co, 6 do sugar; C Wallace, 32 cad tobc; Weiler Bros, 5 bls whisky; D G Stewart, 1 car ear corn; H Rea, 1 car potatoes; John L Craven, 100 bbls flour; Roberts & Steel, 100 do; C Maginn, 5 cases peaches; Caskey & Peatty, 5 bbls eggs; R Owens & Co, 20 trces lard; W B Hays & Son, 10 do; R F Weddle, 1 car potatoes; Jacob Keller, 1 car cranberries and potatoes; Head, Carson & Co, 1 car potatoes; E Lare & Co, 400 rolls r paper; R Knox & Son, 1 car ear corn, 23 bbls flour, 300 sks do; D G Stewart, 1 car bulk feed; Head & McElroy, 1 car potatoes; McCullough & Smith, 4 sks rags.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Chautauqua L I Co, 1 car ice; W J Weir & Bro, 1 do do; A DeWoody, 1 do do; Paine, A & Co, 52 bbls parfoil; Star Brick Works, 2 car clay; Armstrong, D & Co, 21 do coal; J Alexander, 1 do hay; Pgh A Works, 1 do e oil; F Kenna, 1 do stone; N Y & C G C Co, 77 do coal; Keifer & S, 1 do bark; A L Shaffer, 1 do lumber; W J Baughman, 1 do lime; Shoenberger & Co, 3 do limestone; Isabella Furnace Co, 3 do do; Seibert & B, 2 rolls lea; J R Taggard, 119 bdls staves; G W Bitner, 25 bumpers, 1 keg bolts; Julius Wininsky, 11 bxs mdse; G W Stevenson, 2 bxs g ware; John Daub, 16 sks and 10 baskets potatoes; H M Caldwell & Co, 1 car grain; H F Bruggeman, 4 bbls apples; D C McCarty, 300 heads cabbage, 1 bskt cauliflowers, 7 do apples; J K Speer, 6 pcs marble, 3 stones; Joseph Benedict, 16 bdls compd paper rags; Theodore Thursten, 10 crates show cards.

Receipts of Metal, Ore, Etc.

	Met'l tons.	Ore, tons.	Sc'p. tons.
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R'y	510	70	......
Cleveland & Pgh	......	180	20
P. R. R.	110	......	30
A. V. R. R.	20	50	......
Total	340	203	50

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

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OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

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N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel. JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

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No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.

TERMS $2 PER DAY.

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A GREAT DISCOVERY!

By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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LIME AND PLASTER,

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For Sale,

TWO WHARF BOATS,

with tracks in center. One boat 175 ft. long, 30 ft. wide; other 139 ft. long, 30 ft. wide. Apply at VULCAN IRON WORKS, No. 221 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Agricultural Implements.

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Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.

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J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st.

Attorneys-at-Law.

J. H. Stevenson.....104 Fifth ave.

Bridge Works.

Iron City Bridge Works.....Office, 186 Penn st.

Boots and Shoes.

J. H. Borland & Co., 53 & 55 Wood, & 95 5th av.

Broker in Stocks and Bonds.

Geo. B. Hill.....109 Fourth ave.

Belting.

Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.

Banks.

Allegheny National.....33 Fifth ave.
Central.....47 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave.

Commission Merchants.

Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 365 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Weddell.....347 Liberty st.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Louis Giesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st. and 92 Penn ave.

Champagne, Wines and Liquors.

B. H. Lubbers.....386 Fifth vae.

Dentists.

Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave

Dyeing and Scouring.

M. May.....56 Sixth ave. above Smithfield st.

Furniture.

Close, Schoeneck & Co....Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st.

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Totten & Co....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st.

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Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot.
Saint James.....403 405 and 407 Liberty st.

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John T. Gray.....34 Diamond st.
Wesley Coulter.....336 Penn ave.
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave.

Iron Fences.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....91 & 92 Water street

Insurance Offices.

Manufacturers and Merchants'.....57 Wood st.
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st.
Monongahela....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.....96 Fourth ave.
People's.....100 Fourth ave.

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Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....236 Penn ave.

Lamps.

J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.

Daniel Kinzer.....30 Smithfield st.

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Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave.
Henry Smith & Sons.....98 Wylie ave.
John Wilkins, Jr.....295 Penn ave.

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J. T. Bassford.....10½ Sixth st. (late St. Clair).

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S. Reed Johnston & Co....Wood st., cor. Liberty
Matthias & Peck.....[illegible]
[illegible]shaw's

Printe[illegible]

Bakewell & [illegible]
W. P. Ben[illegible]

Reese Owen & Co.....21 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st.

Photographers.

Trevor McClurg.....2 and 4 Sixth st.

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A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st.

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S. Logan.....cor. Penn and 26th sts.

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E. Webster & Co. L. S. Layton, Agt., 325 Liberty

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Isaac M. Pennock.....114 Fourth ave.
John A. Carothers.....102 Fourth ave., 2d floor.

Railroads.

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Pgh., Cin., & St. L. R. R.....Union Depot.
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot.
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot.
Pgh. & Connellsville R. R.....Grant & Water sts

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Stoves, &c.

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Anderson & Woods..cor. Ross st. and First ave.
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co. 26th & Railroad st

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$20,000 IN BONDS OF $100 EACH,

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JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Finance Committee and Members of Council.
Brookville, Pa., August 30, 1876.

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For Marietta and Zanesville.

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For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

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300 wood-bound Barrels, all in good condition, hold 45 gallons each,
Lots of 10 barrels, 65 cents each
Lots less 10 barrels, 75 cents each.
Also, 1 Cider Press, nearly new, at a bargain.

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100 bbls Double Extra Family Flour, made from Tennessee wheat.
2,000 bushels Wheat.
10 tons Ground Feed.
1,000 Cotton Bags, cheap.
3,000 Heavy India Bags. For sale by
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A few cars CHOICE SPRING WHEAT, in Elevator, for sale by

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Iron Roof Frames

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Iron Mill Buildings

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ERNEST'S PA[illegible]
[illegible] Mills
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OTTO WUTH,

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9 WATER STREET.

1876. 1876.

THE WEEKLY

COMMERCIAL

FOR THE

CAMPAIGN.

Every intelligent Farmer, Mechanic and Working Man, who is accustomed to read and think and act for himself, will desire to secure some reliable medium, in which he can obtain full information regarding the political issues of the Presidential campaign, upon which the country is about to enter. It is the intention to make the

Weekly Commercial

such a medium; and, in order to place it within the reach of all classes, it will be issued during the Campaign at the special rates given below.

The paper will support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, Hayes and Wheeler, and will use every legitimate [illegible] in its power to se[illegible] [illegible]lection, and thus [illegible] [illegible]ministration of [illegible] of government [illegible] hands of the Republican party—the party which saved the nation, and is, at this juncture, alone able and willing to have the Constitution and laws fully and faithfully executed, and the personal rights of all equally and impartially maintained, East and West, North and South.

While the paper will stand firmly by Republican principles, it will fairly represent the doctrines of the Democratic party, so that the reader can form a just estimate of its aims and tendencies. All the leading political issues will be fully discussed, and as the campaign promises to be one of the most exciting—as it is certainly one of the most important—in the history of the government, those wishing to keep fully posted should subscribe promptly.

All news of the week, together with choice miscellaneous reading for the family, will be found in the columns of the paper. Also, full and accurate market reports, giving the transactions in Pittsburgh and other leading cities, East and West—a feature of special value to the producer, consumer and dealer.

The Campaign Edition

Will be sent until the 1st of December, 1876, to any address, on the following

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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA., October 26, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.011	40	72.5	N.W.	8 m'ls	Lt. rain
2 P. M.	30.092	43	50.5	W.	11 m'ls	Lt. rain
9 P. M.	30.224	41	82.5	N.W.	6 m'ls	Cloudy

Mean barometer..30.138 Highest thermom. 44
Mean thermom... 41.2 Lowest thermom.. 39
Rainfall 0.01

Wanted in Franklin.

John McCarty and Thomas Edwards, the parties arrested by the Mayor's police on Wednesday, while attempting to dispose of a fine solitaire diamond set gold ring, valuable jet necklace and pear shaped pearls, are wanted in Franklin. A dispatch received by the Chief of Police last, requests Major Hartzell to them until an officer arrived. Jewelry such as described in yesterday's COMMERCIAL was stolen from Mr. Lee's brother recently.

Personal.

Miss Emma K. Ogden, who has graduated as an M. D., with full honors, left last evening for missionary work in India. She is a Sewickleyan, a daughter of the late George Ogden, Esq., and sister of Mr. George Ogden, of the Union Insurance Company, this city. Miss Ogden possesses rare force of character, energy and ability. She will be accompanied on the journey to Madura by a departing missionary and his wife, so will be in good hands during the lengthy trip. God speed her on her voyage, and in her new field of labor.

Killed by a Fall.

William Wilson, a stone-cutter, was killed by a fall from a derrick, at East Liverpool, Ohio, yesterday morning. The deceased came to this city in 1870, and learned his trade with the Knox Brothers, and for the past year and a half has been in the employ of John Megraw as a setter on the piers and anchorage of the new Point Bridge, leaving Mr. Megraw's employ on September 27th. A few days ago he was employed by the Knox Brothers, who had a contract for some masonry on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, near East Liverpool. Mr. Wilson was a young man of great promise and was possessed of such sterling qualities of character, that he had drawn about him a host of friends. He was twenty-six years of age, and resided in the Sixth ward, Allegheny.

Fire—Narrow Escape.

The large two-story dwelling of Mr. Hiram Neese, occupied by Squire Falkenhagen, and situated in Stowe township, about a mile back of McKee's Rocks, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday at noon. The flames were first noticed by the occupants of the house, who were in a field close at hand, and they immediately made efforts to save the building from destruction. The mother-in-law of Mr. Falkenhagen was in bed on the second floor of the building, and on the fire being discovered she attempted to escape but was cut off on the stairs by the flames. By the aid of those outside she succeeded, however, in descending to a porch, which she reached by climbing out of a window. A barn attached to the house was also destroyed. The property was insured for $2,000 in a City insurance company.

Not Identified.

The body found in North Versailles township, mention of which was made in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, was not identified at the Coroner's inquest. The investigation disclosed the fact that the deceased had been seen for several days wandering aimlessly about that neighborhood. When asked by some one what his name was and where he lived, he replied that his name was Lucian Oberholtzer, and that he lived "over there," pointing to the corn field in which he was afterwards found dead. Nothing more than this could be learned concerning him. The remains were taken to Williams' coffin rooms and afterward interred. The jury found that death was caused by exposure. The deceased seemed to be about twenty-five years of age. He had a smooth face, sandy hair, slightly curly, grey eyes and wore pants and vest of striped woolen goods and a blue sack coat. His suspenders were made of two pieces of cord. The only articles found in his pockets were a comb, one cent and a paper of medicine, from which it was inferred that he had been sick.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

SOUTH SIDE CITIZENS' CLUB.

The Republican citizens of the South Side, not hitherto connected with any Republican marching club, met in large numbers on Wednesday evening at Salisbury Hall, to organize for the grand demonstration on next Saturday night. 'Squire Krehan called the meeting to order. Capt Cline was, by acclamation, elected Chairman, D. C. Ripley, Secretary, and A. C. Dalzell, Treasurer. A committee on music and equipments was appointed as follows: E. G. Krehan, J. T. Wilson and D. C. Ripley. Committee for collecting funds and finance, Thos. Hammitt, A. C. Dalzell, J. F. Wilcox, D. C. Ripley and John Phillips. On motion it was resolved that the uniform of the club should consist of dark clothes, high hat, white vest and white gloves, and the members to be equipped with Chinese lanterns, provided, however, that no one shall be debarred from turning out with the club on account of not having the proper uniform. On motion it was resolved that an invitation be extended to all the Republican candidates now running for office in the county to turn out with the club. Capt. M. M. Felker was elected Captain, Richard Perry First and A. C. Dalzell Second Lieutenants. The Great Western Band has been engaged, and five hundred citizens are expected to turn out in this club. The club meets on Saturday evening at seven o'clock, sharp, in lower and second story of Salisbury Hall.

THE SOUTH SIDE DEMONSTRATION.

The captains of the various South Side Republican marching clubs held a meeting on Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of choosing a Grand Marshal, and perfecting other arrangements for the grand torchlight procession on the upper South Side for Saturday evening next. Deputy Mayor Hoerr, the Grand Marshal for the South Side division in the county daylight parade, to come off on November 6th, was named as the Marshal for the torchlight parade, but peremptorily declined, and by unanimous consent, Adam Trautman, Esq., was chosen. Dr. Thomas was elected Marshal of the South Side division, 'Squire Donnelly for the upper South Side division, and Major Negley, for the lower South Side district. Mat. M. Felker was chosen Captain of the Citizens' club. Alderman Schaffer, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following route of procession, which was agreed to:

Form at the north end of the Smithfield street bridge; thence up Carson street to Seventeenth; thence to Jane; thence to Twenty-first street; to Sarah; to Thirtieth; to Carson; along Seventeenth to Bingham; along Bingham to Tenth street and dismiss.

ROUSING RALLY AT EAST BRADY.

Another grand rally of the Republicans was held at East Brady on Thursday, October 26th, consisting first of a grand torchlight procession over two miles in length. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Hon. W. W. Curry, of Indianapolis, and Hon. T. J. Uppergraff, of Ohio, and others. But the two gentlemen named spoke with great force and ability, convincing the people of the importance of supporting a pure and honest administration in preference to a corrupt and despotic one, having no higher aim than the encouraging and promulgating of Tammany and canal rings, appropriating to Southern war claims, etc. And the only means of averting these gigantic evils was to vote for Hayes and Wheeler and Harry White.

ROUSING MEETING ON.

The Republicans of Mount Washington, Thirty-second ward, had a fine rally last night at Wilbert's Hotel. The Thirty-second Ward Marching Club was out in force, and was joined by the West Liberty Club. The following were the officers of the meeting:

President—Major Samuel Harper.

Vice Presidents—S. S. Boggs' Dr. McCord, Withrow Douglass, Kirk Bigham, John Harper, Jacob Soffel, Jacob Wilbert, Charles Kohlmeyer, John Wilbert, James Lewis, Dr. McCormick, Peter Soffel, Edward Bratt, Samuel Golethorp, Nathan Brookaw, George Noble, Wm. Hughes, L. H. Hunter, Wm. Halpin, Wm. Slater.

Secretaries—C. Wilson, John Douglass, W. Minsinger.

Eloquent speeches were made by Major Russell Errett, Major Moore, of Virginia, and H. A. Collier, Esq.

NOTES.

Hon. Wayne B. McVeagh is announced to speak in this city on Wednesday evening next.

The Seventh Ward Hayes and Wheeler Engineer Corps, of Allegheny, headed by the Germania Band, favored the COMMERCIAL with a delightful serenade last evening. We bow our best thanks. Call again, boys.

There will be a meeting of the crippled Boys in Blue of Allegheny county at Republican headquarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, on next Wednesday evening. Let there be a full attendance of the battle-scarred veterans.

MICHAEL MURPHY, arrested on suspicion of having a lot of stolen jewelry in his possession, was released yesterday. He produced receipts from the wholesale ring dealer, showing unmistakably that the price asked allowed a big margin, and that the property was his own. Michael's dodge was to create the belief with his customers that the rings were stolen and that they were getting good bargains.

TUESDAY night next will be All Hallow E'en.

BUSINESS MEN IN COUNCIL.

Mass Meeting at the Academy of Music.

Large Assemblage of Solid Men of the City.

Interesting Discussion of Financial and Political Issues.

A Series of Ringing Resolutions

Telling Speeches by John H. Ricketson, Esq., Hon. Miles S. Humphreys and Thomas M. Marshall, Esq.

The meeting of merchants, manufacturers, workingmen and others, called for the purpose of expressing their views on the importance of continuing the supremacy of the Republican party, was held in the Academy of Music last night, and was very largely attended. Although the call included Republicans of all classes, the meeting was generally understood as having been gotten up in the interest of the business men; hence there were no clubs in attendance, and no special means employed to swell the numbers. The hall was filled at an early hour, mainly by the solid men of the city, and there was no attempt made at outside display. The feeling evinced was that of earnest determination, rather than a disposition for show or effect. The assemblage was attentive and orderly, but intensely enthusiastic—the patriotic utterances and telling home-thrusts of the speakers being received with the heartiest applause. The speech of John H. Ricketson, Esq., of the firm of A. Garrison & Co., was a marked feature of the evening, and, coming from a gentleman not accustomed to the stump, elicited the warmest commendation. The meeting was a most gratifying success, and cannot fail to exert a highly beneficial influence upon the local canvass.

THE ORGANIZATION.

After stirring airs by the Great Western Band, John R. McCune, Esq., advanced to the front of the stage, and moved that J. C. Lewis, Esq., of the firm of Lewis, Dalzell & Co., assume the duties of Chairman. This motion prevailed amid great applause.

R. S. Waring, Esq., then read the annexed list of Vice Presidents, who were unanimously chosen:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

C. G. Hussey,
Charles Caldwell,
George A. Berry,
Miles S. Humphreys,
W. B. Scaife,
Joseph Woodwell,
J. G. Siebeneck,
T. H. Nevin,
A. Garrison,
B. L. Fahnestock,
William Bittstein,
Simpson Horner,
David McCandless,
Dr. W. S. Huselton,
Frederick Lang,
T. W. Jones,
J. H. Lindsey,
Charles Wilhelm,
Robert Guest,
Hugh Woods,
Wm. Street,
Chas. Arbuthnot,
John Graff,
John J. Williams,
T. J. Wood,
Reece Johnston,
John B. Herron,
James Reese,
Jacob Reese,
Dr. H. Hostetter,
John McD. Crossan,
M. W. Beltzhoover,
Mark Atcheson,
W. S. Purviance,
Wm. McCandless,
J. Cook,
Prof. B. T. Pulpress,
J. R. McCune,
Robert Watson,
Wm. Moyle,
John Saint,
H. S. Dunham,
Jacob Covode,
Samuel Simpson,
Joshua Rhodes,
D. A. Stewart,
James A. McDevitt,
Charles Hays,
B. Oppenheimer,
Joseph Horne,
B. Shea,
Robert Dickey,
Mark Watson,
T. B. Atterbury,
Richard Hays,
Isaac Jones,
Robert Smertz,
G. Schleiter,
Jacob Soffel,
J. C. Meyran,
William Dilworth,
Alex Thomas,
Henry Tatneil,
Mayor W. C. McCarthy,
Mayor Ormsby Phillips,
Henry B. Hays,
John B. Orth,
—— McAdams,
William Knabe,
John D. Evans,
Martin Able,
John S. Speer,
Jacob Gue,
Robert C. Dalzell,
A. Wiese,
R. H. Jones,
John O. Edward,
John Morgan,
Thomas West,
J. K. Moorhead,
Peter Coyle,
G. N. Hofstot,
G. Follansbee,
Samuel H. Baird,
J. D. Jones,
John Grey,
Alex. Bates,
Henry Holdship,
Thomas Fawcett,
Henry P. Schwartz,
William Price,
J. Groetzinger,
C. Lappe,
C. Yeager,
John Myers,
A. C. Silverman,
Robert Henderson,
John Dean,
C. B. Herron,
Henry Irwin,
Thos. Bakewell,
H. K. Porter,
Oliver McClintock,
L. W. Bell,
Thomas Baker,
Charles W. Hubbard,
Florence Kramer,
John F. Dravo,
Augustus Steiner,
John Archibald,
John H. Shoenberger,
Arthur Hobson,
Joseph Walton,
Richard Gray,
George Shiras,
Josiah Cohen,
Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd,
Major Wm. Frew,
Wm. C. Corbit,
Richard S. Jones,
Richard Perry,
John Humphreys,
C. C. Hussey,
Prof. S. A. Neale,
James Marshall,
G. W. Hailman,
Jacob Painter,
Evan Jones,
John H. Lotz,
Alex. Nimick,
J. Sharp McDonald,
Alex. Bradley,
B. Preston,
William Clark,
William Walker,
R. H. Negley,
B. S. Woods,
D. R. Galway,
Thomas M. Howe,
James Laughlin,
William Semple,
S. Rosburgh,
James Verner,
Frederick Krome,
John D. Evans,
Gen. C. S. Fitzhugh,
Patrick Lenord,
Andrew Beebe,
W. H. Parmer,
Isaac Cline,
John C. Fisher,
Henry Lloyd,
George Satler,
James Omsler,
Smith Walker,
Simon McRoberts,
R. R. Reno,
James G. Atkinson,
John Larimer,
E. S. Woods.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

Mr. Lewis, on taking the chair, said:

FELLOW CITIZENS—I am thankful to you for the honor you have done me in selecting me for this honorable position, but I much prefer you had chosen some other person. I am not in the habit of making political speeches, and it is too late in the day to begin now. I will, therefore, call on the Errett Glee Club to give us a song. [Applause.]

The Errett Glee Club then came forward and sang very beautifully the ballad "Victory's in the Air," to the tune of "Hold the Fort." The conclusion of their stirring campaign song was the signal for loud and long continued applause. An *encore* was demanded, when the club again appeared and rendered "Our Country Must Be Free," to the air of "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching." An allusion in the song to our public schools evoked prolonged sensation.

On motion of David Robinson, Esq., a Committee on resolutions, consisting of himself, Richard Hays and Jacob F. Slagle, Esqs., were appointed and at once retired.

John H. Ricketson, Esq., of Messrs. A. Garrison & Co., was then introduced and received with long-continued applause. His address, which follows, was delivered with telling effect on the audience, who manifested their approbation by frequent and most enthusiastic applause:

Speech of Mr. John H. Ricketson.

A Democratic friend said to me the other day: "Don't you think that your Republican speakers, in fact you Republicans generally are too severe in your strictures upon our candidate, Mr. Tilden, as a man, and especially as a bachelor?" "Why," continued he, "I know hundreds of married men who would gladly become bachelors again if they could—who would cheerfully change places with Mr. Tilden." I could not help replying, my dear sir, if you are really in earnest, if there actually exist married men who would willingly have their matrimonial bonds loosened, they are to be found only in the Democratic party. Such I admit will vote for Mr. Tilden. But, gentlemen I agreed with my Democratic friend on one point, us Republicans have no longer any need to attack Mr. Tilden as a bachelor. His punishment has already come upon him and it is greater than he can bear; his humiliation is complete. He has palmed off upon him.

A BABY NOT HIS OWN,

a baby whose real name is Hendricks. [Applause.]

I fear the poor, little, ragged thing will find his adopted parent a dry nurse, and that he will not live till November. But if, by a bounteous use of Democratic soothing syrup, they succeed in keeping life in the little creature till election day, if they attempt to rock the cradle on the top of any of the trees which they have planted about the streets of Pittsburgh and miscalled liberty poles, I predict that the Republican breezes now rising throughout the country, from Maine to California, will, by November, have swollen into a gale that will sweep from its pathway every Democratic tree top, and amid the roar of the tempest will be heard the grand Republican chorus singing the old lullaby that begins with

"Rock a by baby"

And ends with

"When the bough breaks, the cradle will fall,
And down will come Tilden, and baby and all."

[Loud applause.]

NO CHANGE NEEDED.

But, sir, to be serious, the Democratic speakers and the Democratic press throughout the country are thundering in our ears, that the party which has been dominant during the last sixteen years; the great party which saved the nation in its hour of extreme peril; has become so hopelessly corrupt and demoralized, that reform within itself is impossible, and that the only remedy is in a change of administration. They point us to Mr. Tilden, now playing the role of reformer in New York, and tell us that, once placed at the head of the National Government, he would serve the nation as faithfully as they now claim he is serving the people of his own State.

Now, gentlemen we all know that two great political parties are essential to the safety of a republic, and history tells us that each party must at times hold the reins of government. The time will come, must come, when the party now in power must surrender the Government into the hands of a successor; that successor may be the Democratic party, (it will have to experience a great change of heart between now and then,) but I believe as firmly as I believe that I stand here that the hour has yet not come. [Applause.]

We must, however, see to it that none in our ranks shall be deceived by the specious promises of Democratic demagouges.

THE BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

We must remember that this Presidential canvass occures in a year of great financial depression. The times are hard and in the midst of misfortune men are apt to think that the situation could not be worse, and to lay the blame where it does not belong.

Now, I should insult the intelligence of this audience—I should do injustice to the people of this city and county, did I assume for a moment that there are any here old enough to vote, who in their hours of reflection will fail to ascribe our present business prostration to natural causes—to the inexorable laws of trade and commerce—to that contraction which as inevitably follows undue expansion as night the day: in a word, to causes for the most part outside the realm of politics. But, gentlemen, this shrinkage process is not a pleasant one to any of us, and to many aye, to many at our very doors it brings positive suffering and actual want.

Our political opponents exclaim "Listen to us; all your business troubles, all your sufferings, your scarcity of work and low wages are the direct result of Republican extravagance and misrule. Elect Tilden and Hendricks and all will be changed in the twinkling of an eye. The moment we come into power times will be good again."

When men with families to keep find work scarce and wages low; when perchance there is no work at any wages; their feelings, their hopes and fears cloud their judgment. I have said that the causes of our present business depression lie for the most part beyond the arena of politics. I repeat it, all that the Government can do is to maintain a fixed and stable financial policy, and that the Republican party has consistently done. Private charity must meet the emergency and relieve the needy, and time and the laws of supply and demand will soon inaugurate a favorable change. Already there are unmistakable signs of returning business activity.

Fellow citizens, I want to say here to-night, and I weigh my words, if the Democratic party shall be successful in this contest, business will come to a dead stop and remain there till their financial policy is developed.

THE DEMOCRATIC FINANCIAL POLICY.

Ah! some one may say that they have declared their financial policy. Well, gentlemen, let us see. The money policy of the Democratic party, should it come into power in November, will be determined by whichever wing—the hard or soft money wing—gains the ascendancy after the election.

You all remember how long Mr. Hendricks hesitated before accepting a nomination upon what he regarded as a hard money platform. The Democratic whippers in assured him it was soft. They probably meant the western end of it, the end on which he was expected to stand. In the east the cry is "Tilden, hard money and reform."

One of our morning papers wittily remarked at the head of the column containing the letters of acceptance of Tilden and Hendricks, "Mr. showman, which is Daniel and which is the lions?" "You pays your money and you takes your choice, my dear." [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I leave it to any fair minded man in the house, is it a platform, upon which two men of such pronounced and totally different views on the currency question can both consent to stand, an honest platform? Is not such a platform a piece of unblushing effrontery to the people of the country in general, and a downright insult to the intelligence of the Democratic party in particular?

Should this attempt to hoodwink the people succeed? Is there a man here who will deny that while the struggle for the mastery is going on between the hard and the soft money wings of the party, business must remain paralized? Remember, gentlemen, the fact which all, even our political opponents admit, that the great majority of the business men of the United States belong to the Republican party. I need not tell you how slow a process it is to restore business confidence when it is once destroyed.

DEMOCRATIC FREE TRADE.

Mr. President, the currency plank in the Democratic platform is not the only one that is characterized by inconsistency, weakness and duplicity. I do not intend to trespass long upon your patience, but I ask your attention for a few moments to the attitude of our opponents upon the great questions of protection to American industry, the preservation of the common school from sectarian control, civil reform, and finally what is known as the Southern question.

When the convention at St. Louis adopted the anti-tariff plank in their platform they insulted the people of Pennsylvania. A delegate from this State to St. Louis told me that when he protested against the adoption of that resolution, his brother delegates cried out with one accord, "Go home, and convert your people to a tariff for revenue only." Gentlemen, I do not envy him his task. [Laughter and cheers.]

So you perceive the triumph of the Democracy in November means free trade, and the comparative ruin of our manufacturing industries. Why, sir, the protective system has been the nursery in which all our great manufacturing industries have been fostered, and not only our mechanical, but in two notable instances our agricultural interests owe their existence to the tariff.

In 1789 Congress imposed a duty of three cents per pound on all imported raw cotton, and the sugar culture of Louisiana drew the breath of life from the same source. All unbiased political economists admit that during at least the first two hundred years of the life of a nation there must be thrown over its industries the broad shield of a protective tariff. In 1816 there was no more ardent advocate of a protective tariff than John C. Calhoun. In a debate in the English House of Commons on the repeal of the Corn law, in 1847, a distinguished member in giving his reasons for his vote said: "I do not wish to be understood as declaring the free trade principle to be absolutely true or of universal application. If I were an American, a citizen of a young country, I should be a protectionist. If I were a Frenchman, a citizen of an old country, with an undeveloped industry, I should be a protectionist."

The tariff rate in this country has been just as true an index of the ebb and flow of the tide of business prosperity as the mercury in the thermometer has been of the variations of heat and cold. When has the farmer received a higher price for his produce; when has his land been worth more per acre than under a high tariff? [Great enthusiasm.]

When have the manufacturer and the merchant been more prosperous? When has work been plentier and wages higher? When have the deposits in our savings banks increased more rapidly, and when have the little homesteads dotted about our city and suburbs increased in number faster than under a high tariff?

The free-trader says the tariff raises prices. So it does for a time, but wages go up at the same time. The free-trader says you spend more under a tariff. So we do, we have more to spend. [Prolonged applause.]

The time is at hand when the people of the agricultural portions of our country will understand this question aright. England, for instance, buys of us cotton, tobacco and grain. She must have these raw products. The labor we expend in raising them is, we will say, about one third of that required to furnish the products in which England wants to pay for them with. Now, the more we buy of her the poorer we are. If we manufacture the most of what we need at home, England must pay a higher price for what she wants and must have, for we are masters of the situation. She must sell her manufactured products elsewhere and at a reduced price, as our market is cut off, and pay her debts to us in tea, coffee and other products which she receives in her exchanges, and she must send them to us at a lower price. The tariff ultimately lowers prices for manufactured goods, and then the surplus capital is used to develop new industries.

Gentlemen we should have had no Centennial Exposition of the magnitude of that now to be seen in Philadelphia without a tariff.

You have often heard in this canvass that when Bessemer rails were first sent to this country they were sold at one hundred and thirty dollars per ton gold. Now our railroads are being relaid with American Bessemer steel rails at fifty dollars per ton currency. Gentlemen, as the National arch lengthens and broadens, Pennsylvania is still in every sense of the word the Keystone State. She owes it to a protective tariff. The Democracy have hoisted the free trade banner, and have put on it on one side in letters of gold and on the other in letters of greenbacks the name of that arch free trader of New York, Samuel J. Tilden, and that equally pronounced free-trader, Governor Hendricks, of Indiana. [Laughter and applause.]

I cannot believe that because a buffoon in homespun, aided by the sophistries of the greenback delusion has succeeded for a time in hoodwinking a small majority of the men of Indiana, the people of this great country are therefore to be frightened or cajoled into surrendering the Government to a party whose battle cry is "Southern Supremacy and Free Trade." [Groans and hisses.]

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

One word as to the school question. The wonderful material and intellectual progress that we as a people have made in the century now closing, has been during a great measure to those two distinguishing features of our political system, the entire separation of Church and State and the freedom of the common school from sectarian control. [Loud applause.]

I believe to-day that these two great bulwarks of our freedom and prosperity as a people are safe alike from the fanatic on the one hand and the demagogue on the other, but to guard against the possible attempt of either to lay his ruthless hand on the common school, the ark of American liberty, the Convention at Cincinnati adopted a resolution asking Congress, and through Congress the Legislatures of the several States, to forever guard by a national enactment the common school against sectarian influence and sectarian control.

Though an indirect reference to the separation of Church and State is made in the St. Louis platform, on the question of the common school it maintains an ominous silence, which silence is, I think, justly construed into dissent. [Prolonged cheering.]

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

There is one plank that is common to both parties. It is that thanking the soldiers and sailors for their efforts in saving the Union. In adopting this resolution the Democratic party is very much like the Irishman who found the army blanket on which were the initials U. S. "Ha! Ha!" said he as he appropriated it to his own use, "U stands for Pat and S for McCaffery, what a good thing a little learning is to enable a man to know his own when he sees it." [Loud laughter.]

REFORM OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

On the great question of the reform of the civil service, the parent of nine-tenths of the corruption which has for years cursed our country, the Democracy cry, "Elect Tilden and Hendricks and you will have all the reform you need." True again, sir, to the traditions of the party, ever true to the loaves and the fishes. These are the prizes that the Democrats want now, and these are precisely what we must see to it they shall not have.

The abuses that have grown to such an alarming extent in our civil service had their origin in the Democratic party. The oft-quoted maxim, "to the victor belong the spoils," is theirs not ours. It dates back to General Jackson's time. [Sensation.]

We must not shut our eyes to the fact that the best way to reform the civil service is not a question easily determined. In avoiding the scylla of the present system we must take heed, that we escape the charybdis of a beaureaucracy. But to an honest, and an earnest, and to what we hope will prove a successful effort to solve this problem our gallant standard bearers Hayes and Wheeler, both realizing freely the difficulties in their path, most solemnly pledge themselves.

The Democracy point with fiendish glee to here and there a Republican lapse from virtue and honor, and impudently demand that because some black sheep have strayed into the Republican fold, because some wretched counterfeiters have succeeded for a time in imposing upon the good old Republican bank, that the bank shall throw open its doors and its treasure to a horde of hungry office seekers, who, having failed to burst open the safe with powder, are now trying by the modern confidence game to rifle its contents.

Let us swear, gentlemen, that, by the blessing of God, the attempt shall not succeed. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

A few words in regard to the Southern question and I will detain you no longer. And here let me say that time and industry must be invoked to re-establish on a permanent basis the Southern labor system. The South must learn that to accumulate capital and develope the resources of their section. They must do as the North has always had to do—*work for it.* The Government can only protect the purity of the ballot-box. Now, what is this Southern question. It is simply this, whether the fruits of that great conflict between two distinct labor and social systems between right and wrong, between freedom and starving, whether I say the fruits of that conflict, which was determined by a higher than human power, shall be preserved for us, and for our children, whether in a word we shall continue to remain one great free and united people on this continent, [great cheering] for I claim that the Democratic party to-day is a sectional party.

If you doubt it read Judge Black's letter to General Garfield published the other day. Judge Black is a typical Democrat; he speaks the true sentiments of his party, and he foreshadows its policy should it succeed in November.

He rebukes Divine Providence for allowing the Pilgrims to land on Plymouth Rock. He says that the Republican party is made up of their natural descendants, that the sins of the forefathers have been visited upon their children, and that the Republican party having bowed before the "Moloch of Abolitionism" can only regain the confidence of the country by annulling the emancipation proclamation and reenslaving the African race. Gentlemen, I do not exaggerate. Judge Black's letter means that or it means nothing.

What Judge Black hates and fears, what the Democratic party to-day hates and fears, is the Republican conscience—conscience, gentlemen, a precious heritage handed down to us from Brewster and Bradford, from Miles Standish and John Alden, the men whom Judge Black maligns, but the men who made Plymouth Rock immortal. [Loud applause.]

The old fashioned, dyed in the wool Democrat dies hard. With all the strength and vigor that age has left him he inveighs against the new order of things; he refuses to bow before the logic of events; he sighs for the good old times of Buchanan and Floyd and Thompson; and half through party hate and half through ineradicable prejudice, he tells us what his party would do if it could.

True the chains of slavery can never be re-welded, but is it strange that a party whose whole stock in trade was for years its pro-slavery principles and its advocacy of States rights that it might maintain those principles—is it strange, I say, that such a party should denounce and curse the Republicans who have swept their idols from the earth? [Great enthusiasm.]

Think you that such a party should be placed at the head of the Government at the critical period when the relations between the manumitted slaves and their late masters are in process of readjustment?

And where, let me ask, is the great hardship to the South, of which we hear so much, in the continuance of Republican power for four years longer?

Fifteen years ago the South sprang at the throat of a Government it had known only through its blessings. Little more than ten years have elapsed since the last rebel was disarmed, and to-day there is not a man in the whole South with the exception of Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet who are disfranchised, who is undergoing any punishment whatever at the hands of the Government for his attempt to destroy it. [Long continued applause.]

Their rights are all restored, and their losses are only the direct consequences of their own acts. Their grievances, real or fancied, can be laid before the nation in either House of Congress, through the eloquent tongues of their Hills, their Tuckers and their Lamars, and the Anglo Saxon love of fair play in the North will see to it that their just complaints are heeded.

We do not forget that the South has paid dearly for its fatal mistake. We do not forget that the Southern people are our countrymen; that we have most of us a common origin, many of us common kindred, all a common language; that it is but right and just that their interests should be represented in Washington by a strong political party, but the President of the United States for the next four years, he who holds the veto power, the man at the helm, must be one whose loyalty to the Union in the past as in the present, is like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. [Loud cheers.]

TILDEN AND THE SOLID SOUTH.

Now what is the record of Tilden and Hendricks on this great question?

A recent biographer of Mr. Tilden states that he was present at the meeting of which we have heard so much, that was held at Cooper Institute, New York, after the firing at Sumpter. I have in my pocket a copy of a letter from General Dix on this subject. I need not tell you who General Dix is, a war Democrat, afterward Governor of New York, the Union General, who immortalized his name by his famous dispatch to Colonel Jones, "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot?" General Dix writes: "Mr. Tilden was not only not present at the meeting referred to, but he refused to attend, though earnestly solicited to do so by personal friends and members of his own party." No, sir, Governor Tilden refused to countenance the struggle of our Government for its own preservation, and he with Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Seymour, of New York, were most prominent among the so-called "Peace Democrats," who declared the war a failure in 1864, at the Chicago Convention, which nominated General McClellan for the Presidency, which nomination, though you may have forgotten it, was made unanimous on motion of Mr. Vallandingham, of Ohio. Who Mr. Vallandingham was and what was his record during the war for the Union, I need not tell you.

Just after the Chicago Convention was held Governor Hendricks in a ratification speech used words to the following effect: "I trust that life still remains in the masses; that they have not been sunk so low by the four years of despotism that they cannot rise to crush out abolitionism and hurl the smutty old tyrant at Washington out of existence." [Groans and hisses.]

I regard comment on such language as unnecessary. It speaks for itself.

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

True to its tradition as the subservient ally of a section of our country the Democratic party cries, "Down with the bloody shirt." Gentlemen, it will not down at their bidding. It will return like Banquo's ghost to sear the eyeballs of the gentlemen when they provoke it by hoisting at their mast head a flag inscribed with the names of two of the most noted rebel sympathizers in the country, and these, too, of men without the geographical palliation of the accident of Southern birth and residence.

No, sir, we do not wantonly wave the bloody shirt, but when taunted by the acts of the Democratic majority in the last Congress, and when the acts of that majority are ratified by the Democratic party in convention assembled at St. Louis, we should be false to ourselves, to our children, and to the very principles upon which our Republic rests, did we fail to cry out and protest against such an insult to the flag and the memory of those who died to save it from dishonor.

The strength of every household in the land that lost husband or father, son or brother in the war; the sight of every empty sleeve on our streets; the sad tread of every wooden leg on our sidewalks, the recollection of that holiday, the 30th of May, sacred to the memory of our martyred dead, whom we are wont to "bless the turf that wraps their clay," their thoughts, their recollections irresistibly impel us to watch, to guard and to cherish those principles, the maintenance of which has cost us all so dear. [Great enthusiasm.]

No, sir, we can never forget the debt of gratitude we owe to the martyrs who fell and the heroes who fought in defense of liberty and Union.

You all remember the golden words of Mr. Lincoln, uttered as he stood among the graves of the Boys in Blue on the battle field of Gettysburg:

"Here let us resolve that they shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish forever from the earth." [Loud cheers.]

A distinguished United States Senator in a late canvass used the following words, which seem to me grand enough to be quoted in this connection:

"If the experiment of republicanism, tried as it has been in this country under the most favorable auspices, shall prove a failure, who shall come next in the march of nations to dispute the divinity of kings?"

Let us, fellow-citizens, do all that lies in our power to preserve inviolate those principles upon which republican government rests. [Applause.]

THE WHOLE QUESTION IN A NUT-SHELL.

In conclusion, let me thank you for the attention with which you have listened to me, and let me urge you to look the facts in this canvass squarely in the face. Let us take in the situation as it is and not as though our prejudices or our wishes we should like to find it.

From 1789 down to the outbreak of the rebellion, the African problem overshadowed all others in American politics. It made and it dissolved parties; it elected and it defeated Presidents.

Many were the solutions proposed. Mr. Jefferson in his day advocated colonization. Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay thought that the Missouri compromise or some constitutional limitation of slavery was the panacea, and that as time rolled on, and education spread, and civilization progressed, the problem would bring about its own solution.

Mr. Webster died happy in the realization of his eloquently expressed wish, that when his "eyes were turned to behold for the last time the sun in Heaven, they might not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union." But how short a time had he been dead when a little band of Southern extremists precipitated the catastrophe, and undid in a few short months the whole lifework of many a statesman of the Websterian school.

The South learned too late that slavery was safe only in the Union.

The four millions of the colored race are still in our midst. Their male adults have been enfranchised. Ignorant as many of them are, as the direct result of the war, they have become American citizens, and are equal before the law. It is idle to talk of colonization now. Here they are and here they must remain.

When Jefferson Davis was taken prisoner at the close of the rebellion he exclaimed: "Though we Southern men seem now to be in the midst of death, disaster and defeat, our cause is not yet lost. This question will come up again in another form." [Groans and hisses.]

The other day in New York, Senator Bayard, of Delaware, one of the ablest and outspoken of the Democratic statesmen of to-day, used words to this effect: said he: "The United States Government has no business with elections in the Southern States. It has no right or authority to guard the purity of the ballot-box, and it only makes the attempt on ground, every square mile of which is covered with the imprint of the heel of a military despotism."

But Mr. Tilden says in his letter, published a day or two since, the "Democratic party accepts the constitutional amendments as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered the war."

Gentlemen, the Democratic speakers and their press, applaud and justify the intimidation of the blacks. As Mr. Blaine told you the other night, their majority in the last Congress gave twenty out of thirty of the chairmanships of the leading committees to the South, which solid only constitutes but one third of this Union.

The majority in the last Congress, not content with welcoming the Southern prodigal and killing for him the fatted calf, did not rest till it had turned the elder son, the Union soldier, out of the house. This is the way they accept the constitutional amendments, gentlemen, and speeches as Senator Bayard's and every act of the Democratic party since the close of the war, show that they mean to keep the promise to the ear and break it to the hope.

That security for life and property, that obedience to law, which must precede the influx of capital and immigration into the South, upon which its future prosperity must depend, cannot be attained during the next four years under a Democratic administration at Washington.

I know that demoralization has followed our war as it has followed every war the world has ever known. I know that that demoralization has affected all classes of society and all political parties, but in every instance of exposure of malfeasance in office the party in power has plucked out and cast off the offending member.

To carry out those great principles laid down in the Cincinnati platform; to maintain a fixed and stable money policy and give the country a sound currency; to protect American industry; to forever guard the common school from sectarian control; to reorganize and reform our civil service and to finally solve the Southern question, the Republican party has lived, and lives, and had its being.

I believe that it will receive at your hands and at the hands of the people of our country in November a new lease of life, that you will by your votes extend to it four more years of honor and usefulness. [Prolonged applause.]

The conclusion of Mr. Ricketson's address was the signal for prolonged cheers. The Great Western Band then played "Hold the Fort," after which the Committee on Resolutions were introduced, and through their Chairman, David Robinson, Esq., reported the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS:

We, the merchants, manufacturers, business and working men of Pittsburgh, having assembled for the purpose of consulting over the bearings of the Presidential and Congressional elections now pending, on the business prospects of the country and State, adopt the following preambles and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Presidential and Congressional elections, to be held on the seventh of November next, will exert an important and permanent influence on the manufacturing, business and financial prospects of the country; and

WHEREAS, The Democratic party having pronounced for a revenue tariff, which is but another term for free trade, and thus made the extinction of our tariff laws a feature of its national policy; and

WHEREAS, It will prove peculiarly detrimental to the manufacturing interests of this county, just as we have overcome the competition of Europe and surmounted the depression resulting from the financial panic of 1873, to have our tariff repealed and all the evils of free trade again visited upon us; and

WHEREAS, The commercial and industrial interests of the county depend upon the stability of our laws and the retention of a protective tariff, thus insuring regularity in trade and employment to labor; therefore

Resolved, That the manufacturers, merchants, business and workingmen of Allegheny county, urge the election of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler as President and Vice President of the United States, as essential to the proper administration of such laws as will contribute to the prosperity of our mercantile, manufacturing and industrial interests.

Resolved, That labor is the basis of all true wealth, and that the employment of all who are willing to labor at remunerative rates is the only true method of developing the wealth whereby our national debt can be paid, prosperity secured, and specie payments reached; and that the free trade policy of the Democratic party is detrimental to labor and manufactures, in that it opens the door to the competition of the cheap labor of Europe and the crushing rivalry of large European capital, while the protective views of the Republican party tend to promote home prosperity.

Resolved, That the course undeniably pursued by the Confederate element at the south, supported and sustained by the Democracy of the north, in terrorizing and murdering white and black Republicans, not only subverts the laws and the spirit of the declaration of independence, which declares that all men are by nature entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but endangers the permanency of the government itself; and, as representing an attempt to seize the government by terrorism and force, should be resisted in every possible way.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the House of Representatives at Washington at its late session, in receiving and entertaining rebel claims and losses, aggregating in round numbers $2,500,000,000, shows it to be the policy of the Democratic party in Congress to pay those losses, which, if done, would add to our national debt as to inevitably destroy the credit of the country and [illegible] universal bankruptcy.

Resolved, That in vi[illegible] we recommend all citizens [illegible] Republican candidates for C[illegible] Errett and Thomas M. Bayne [illegible] threatened dangers may [illegible] secur[illegible] ing a Republican majori[illegible]

Resolved, That the at[illegible] Democratic party toward the [illegible] payment of Southern claims [illegible] a power by terrorism and [illegible] grave national peril, which [illegible] averted by the most earnest and united support of the entire Republican ticket; and we recommend all good citizens, who are patriots rather than partisans, to pursue this course.

RICHARD HAYS,
JACOB F. SLAGLE,
DAVID ROBINSON,
Committee on resolutions.

At the mention of the names of the Republican candidates for Congress in this county, Hon. Russell Errett and Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, the enthusiastic cheers that followed fairly shook the walls. At the conclusion of their reading, the resolutions were unanimously adopted amid loud and long continued applause.

Speech of Hon. Miles S. Humpries.

Loud calls were then made for Hon. Miles S. Humphries, the champion of the workingmen, and that gentleman being discovered in the back part of the audience, he was forced to come forward. His appearance on the stage was greeted with uproarious applause, at the subsidence of which he spoke substantially as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I came here to-night with no prepared speech to deliver. I come, as all of you have done, to approve and uphold by my presence the principles, and favor the continued ascendency of the Republican party, because that great party is the only one in this broad country that with true fervor and zeal has upheld and still upholds, and always will uphold the doctrine of free labor. I am in favor not only of the ascendency but of the continued ascendency of the Republican party, not simply of the national ticket but of the entire Congressional and county ticket. [Loud applause.] I am in favor of the Republican party because it was born to uphold the stars and stripes, that glorious emblem of a free Union, of a soil sacred to liberty, not in words alone, but the abode of freemen, beyond peradventure—a fixed fact. I am in favor of the Republican party because it has affirmed the doctrine of free labor to the whole country; because from its very birth it found the country agitated over the question, shall the free soil of the Western territories be the abode of those in the habit of freemen, or shall it be the posession of those who gloated over human blood coined into dollars and cents, whose blighting influence penetrated every hamlet? And because the Republican party at its origin sent forth its fiat that our stars and stripes should not be a flaunting lie, but the emblem of liberty to all. [Loud cheers.] I am in favor of the Republican party, because in the past it has said, and because in the future it will ever say, the stars and stripes is the flag of a nation, and its folds, when wafted proudly to the breeze, will cast their shadows like a mantel of protection, not only over the downtrodden from abroad, but over the poorest in the land. [Applause.]

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND FREE TRADE.

In this contest, one of the most gigantic ever waged, we encounter the same old Democratic foe that for the last sixteen years has condemned what it subsequently advocated, and advocated what it condemned—a party that to-day proposes to leave to the three last amendments alone, and a few years ago denounced them as fraudulent; a party that has hard money at one tail and soft money at the other, and no head at all [laughter]; a party that proposes to cure everything from the toothache to the gout [laughter and applause]; a party that with the green fields of power in view stoops to everything low and mean; a party that appeals to the working classes, and pointing to the hard times, says put us in power and your rivers shall flow with honey, gin and sugar.

But a party does not live on proposal; its record is what we must look to. And what is the Democratic record? Ask the last Confederate National House of Representatives. Did it propose to do anything to benefit the working classes? Can it show any single measure of importance? Can it point to one creditable thing? Senators Morton and Sherman have challenged the Democratic leaders long ago on this point, and the challenge to-day remains unanswerable. But they claimed to be the friends of workingmen, the party of economy, because they saved $30,000,000.

The speaker went on to show that the Democratic cry of economy was false, a mere snare to delude. Out of the $30,000,000 saved, there were only $2,000,000 appropriated for public buildings, when the Republicans in former years devoted $4,000,000. The Democrats cheated the idle mechanics and workingmen of the country to just that extent, and they have the hardihood to go round with banners telling us of better times. Why, from 1856 to 1861 what glorious times did they give us? We then had free trade one of their champion doctrines, and what was the result? The report of the Secretary for the Improvement of the Poor in the city and State of New York tells us that paupers had increased to form one in every seventeen of the population, and Judge Kelley estimates that if the Republican party had not saved the country the poor would have amounted to one in every five of the community. I am opposed to the Democratic party because to-day they propose to inaugurate a policy of free trade.

ABOUT MR. HOPKINS.

Furthermore, I am opposed to the gentleman who is running for Congress on the side of the opposition in this district because he is the slave of the Democratic free trade caucus, and when he goes (voices—"never, never"), when he goes again to Congress he will vote as he did before. I have no faith that he will vote for a tariff Speaker. He tells us he is a tariff man, but he goes into caucus. That caucus nominated an avowed free trader for Speaker. He votes for him. That Speaker appoints Moorrison chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. An absolute free trade bill was introduced into the House by this same Morrison, was referred to this same committee, was reported back to the House and placed on the files. When Judge Kelley, on the afternoon of one of the days toward the close of last session, appealed to (Mr. Morrison) him in the name of the mechanics of this country to withdraw that bill, Morrison was candid enough to say, "Wait until the election is over and you'll see that I will have that bill passed." Judge Kelley then said, if that be the case then God have mercy on the working people of this country.

I propose to persuade you to-night not to elect a man who will vote for a free trade speaker, but on the other hand to send to Congress one who will truly represent your best interests; who has occupied position after position of public trust with honor and credit; who has passed through many an ordeal, yet whose character is so pure that the Democratic party cannot put their finger on a single black spot. I want you to vote for him and for the whole Republican ticket. [Applause.]

You, sir, (addressing the Chairman, Mr. Lewis,) can keep your manufactories going only under Republican rule. We want you to keep them going. We will meet you half way in any measure for the public good, and if we cannot agree, we will do what we often did before. We will meet you and endeavor to adjust our difficulties; and, if we can't agree we will agree to disagree. We will never permit the British free trade lion to put its paw down on any furnace in this county. [Loud cheers.] But that is the disposition of the Democratic party. The Democratic lower House of Congress is a free trade house.

In this canvass the Democrats have a holy horror of looking back at the past; they are ashamed and afraid of their unholy record. If a Republican speaks of the war, they say the war is over. If a Republican talks of freedom; they say we are all free. If we speak of equality; they answer it is a fixed fact. They point to a man here and there in the Republican party, who has done wrong, and then cry "reform." The cry is pleasing; it appeals to us strongly. But let us observe that reform may be clothed with vice rather than virtue. Do they find fault with any of the grand principles, which the Republican party has emblazoned on our Constitution? No. Do they find fault with our glorious triumphs in behalf of the Union, freedom and free labor? No. Ah! but they say that in order to have reform they must first have power. Imagine what a pilgrimage of lean, gaunt, hungry-looking office-seekers seen when they captured the last House of Representatives. They appeared like butchers running after a dead carcass. And their reform consisted in kicking out the Union doorkeeper and putting in his place the doorkeeper of the Confederate House at Richmond.

The very next act of theirs was to unearth those great Democrats, Pendleton and Belknap. [Applause.]

The history of the Democratic party is such that they must hold to their acts. I am willing they shall shout with me; that when I hurrah for freedom, they shall shout for slavery; when I cry out for the Union, they shall cheer for the solid South; when I huzza for protection the shall whine for free trade. But I am opposed to rewarding them by having honest and capable Republicans step down and out, and unrepentant, unregenerated Democrats step in and up. I don't think that the cry of "reform" is good enough for them with which to get aboard the Ship of State and ride into power.

In conclusion, Mr. Humphreys urged everybody within sound of his voice to work earnestly, vigilantly and unremittingly in order that Allegheny county should roll up an old-fashioned majority next November.

I go back, said the speaker, twenty years, and find the Western territory the scene of the slaveholders' howls. I go South to-day, and find them whooping up the same old tune. There is Vance dripping with the blood of Union soldiers, shouting for Tilden and reform. There is Wade Hampton, the butcher, who called us workingmen "Northern mudsills," "greasy mechanics." To-day the black man in the South can scarcely call his soul his own, and should the South regain power, it is only a question of time when your position and mine as freemen shall be untenable.

The Republican party says give every man a fair chance, and may God speed the best. The record of the party is a record of fallen tyrants and dethroned idols, of millions of men freed, and, let us hope, forever. If a man has a noble destiny it is in the Republican party.

As that gentleman who beat me for the State Senate two years ago, referred to the ground-hog, let us determine that the Democratic party on the seventh of next November shall crawl out of his hole, see his shadow, go back again and draw the hole in after him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Humphreys' speech, a voice in the audience cried out "three cheers for Miles S. Humphreys," and the response fairly shook the building.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq.

There were loud calls for Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., and when that gentleman appeared upon the stage he was greeted with great applause. He said he would have preferred to remain in the background and hear speeches from the merchants and manufacturers, but he could not decline to respond to a call so hearty and unanimous as this. After a brief reference to the charges of the Democrats that there was corruption in the present administration, the speaker said had been traced to old Democrats, he examined into the bowl for reform which that party had set up. He said if their cry meant to turn corrupt men out of office he was with them heart and soul, and he believed that object would be attained by the election of Hayes and Wheeler. [Great applause.] His first objection to the Democratic party was that it was not honest. In their demand for reform, if they mean in their party, they have plenty of work to do; if they mean in the Republican party, they should first pluck the beam from their own eye. The speaker proposed to examine the acts of the last Democratic administration. Their last President was James Buchanan, and he thanked God that he had left no legitimate Buchanans to inherit his name or nature. That administration was corrupt, treasonable—the worst, indeed, that had ever disgraced the country. The administration that would follow the election of Tilden must, in the nature of things, be equally as bad, because a majority of those who were advocating his election were imbued with the same disloyalty that prevailed during the administration of James Buchanan.

Tilden's record as a railroad wrecker was next taken up and ably commented on.

Going back to the record of the Democratic party, Mr. Marshall showed up their treason and dishonesty in 1861, when Jerry Black, Buchanan's Attorney General, had pronounced the opinion that the Government had no power to coerce a State; when Floyd, the Democratic Secretary of War, had attempted to transfer the cannon from our Arsenal to the South, an act which was successfully resisted by our loyal citizens [applause]; when they stole the mint at New Orleans, the Navy Yard at Norfolk; and, finally, when they attempted to steal our nation. [Great applause.] Now, if these Democrats mean reform in their own party, they are all right, and God help them for they have enough work to keep them busy for all time.

The speaker adverted to the Democratic platform of 1864, which declared that the war for the Union was a failure, and said Tilden and his bosom friend Boss Tweed were among those that concocted that treasonable sentiment. The Republican party then said there was no time to swap horses while crossing a stream; they fought it out and the God of Battles was with them.

In 1868 the Democratic party made an issue on the constitutional amendments, declaring that they were wrong, and they failed in that contest.

In 1872 they had no principles, and in their distress they took up a Republican, but their candidate was too pure and good for the average Democrat, and they refused to support him.

Now, in 1876, they have raised a banner with the inscription of "Reform," and selectd Samuel J. Tilden as their standard bearer. Who is Tilden? He is a lawyer; a small lawyer; a railroad lawyer; a political lawyer; he never had an honest pulsation in his body. Wm. M. Tweed and he slept in the same political bed for years; they breathed the same political atmosphere, gathered the same fruit, and Tilden never raised his voice against the corruption in his city until it was brought to light by a Republican newspaper.

HOPKINS AND COCHRAN.

The speaker next turned his attention to the Democratic candidates for Congress in this county, who were trying to obtain the votes of Republicans by false pretenses. Their assertions that they were in favor of a protective tariff should go for nought, because their party, in National Convention, has declared for free trade. These men proclaim to Democratic audiences that the Republican party should step down and out because it has been in power too long. That party has been in power a long time, said the speaker, but it is not the fault of Messrs. Cochran and Hopkins, nor of their rebel friends across the line. They also attribute the hard times to the Republican party, and say the people need a change. What produced the hard times? The war which broke out during the administration of James Buchanan, the last Democratic President (may God never afflict the country with another), was the cause of the hard times. For four years the whole of the energies of this country were subverted from production to destruction, and we were paying a million of men thirteen dollars a month for destroying. Meantime the Government was compelled to borrow money at usurious rates, and finally had to start a rag mill and make money to pay its soldiers. We had plenty of money then, and it did well enough here, but unfortunately we had a foreign banker who would hold up our paper dollar and say, "Bring me a gold dollar for this." The result was a contraction of the currency and a panic. And these Democratic candidates for Congress come along and try to make people believe the Republican party is responsible for the hard times. Well, said the speaker, in a certain sense it is, for it prosecuted the war to its close and saved the Union. But these are not hard times; they are cheap times; they are a glorious monument to the patriotism of our people; they are the price of our nation, and the Republican party bought the nation at the price of these hard times. [Great applause].

Suppose Hopkins and Cochran are elected, and the South comes in solid for Tilden, Hendricks and *Reform.* When the House organizes it will be found that the Southern Democracy hold the brains of the party and that they will have the mastery. They will, of course, elect a Southern man as Speaker. A member gets up and introduces a bill to pay General Forest, of Memphis, for cotton and mules destroyed during the war. The *Post* may say this can't be done because there is a Constitutional amendment that prohibits it. The language of that amendment is, "No debt, obligation or claim incurred in insurrection or rebellion shall be paid." Now what would that be worth if an act were passed requiring that, to make a claim valid, two witnesses should swear that the claimant was loyal?

RUSSELL ERRETT.

Mr. Marshall pronounced a eulogy on Major Errett, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district. When the speaker was making stump speeches for Birney, the Abolition candidate for President, more than thirty years ago, he had occasion to go into a little printing office, that of the *Christian Witness*, which paper warmly exposed the cause of the downtrodden colored man. It was there he made the acquaintance of Russell Errett, who was then a poor, industrious young workingman. He had known him ever since, and knew also that he had handled millions of dollars of the public money, and not a dollar or a cent of it ever stuck to his clothes. [Great applause.] On the broad acres of Allegheny county there was not a more honest man than Russell Errett. [Applause.] He was a plain, blunt, large-hearted man, but with a disposition rather to attend to his own business than to mingle freely with the masses, and for this reason he was greatly misunderstood. There was not a man in the county more misapprehended than Russell Errett. But the true metal was there; he was an honest man—that noblest work of God. [Applause.]

After a few eloquent remarks, laudatory of the great Republican party, Mr. Marshall closed his address and retired from the stage amid deafening applause.

The Great Western Band played "Hold the Fort," and the meeting adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall—"The Mighty Dollar."

The repetitions of this lively comedy continue to attract a large share of the public patronage, the house last evening being a large and appreciative one. Mr. Florence's conception of *Bardwell Slote's* character is deservedly popular. It is a remarkably clear portraiture, and while its humorous side is the most striking one, its satire upon certain phases of political life is telling and by no means uninstructive. The play is presented splendidly, both as regards the setting and dressing. The support is excellent, and improves with each representation, although it seemed nearly perfect at the first performance.

"The Mighty Dollar" will be repeated but three times more, and on these three evenings we look for crowded houses as a foregone conclusion, as *Bardwell Slote* and *Mrs. General Gilflory* present combined attractions which none of our theater-goers can afford to miss. Next week Miss Augusta Dargon will hold the boards at Library Hall in a selection of standard characters, including "Queen Mary," "London Assurance," "Henry VIII.," "Deborah," "Guy Mannering," (Miss Dargon as *Meg Merriles*), "Macbeth," and "School for Scandal."

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Any one who has read Dumas' story, the "Count of Monte Cristo"—(and who has not?)—should go to see Mr. Charles Fechter in the dramatization made specially for him of that great work. Seeing him as *Obenreizer* in "No Thoroughfare," one would think that in that play he had reached the very *acme* of dramatic art; but in "Monte Cristo" he has a wider field, and, true artist as he is, he improves every foot of the ground, and produces a histrionic picture still more perfect than *Obenreizer*. As *Edmond Dantes*, first as sailor and then as prisoner, he follows Shakespeare's injunction to "hold the mirror up to nature;" and as the *Count of Monte Cristo* he is simply perfect—a finished gentleman.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Miss Price and Mr. Gotthold for their able support, the first as *Mercedes* and the last as *Nortier*. The company, too, act splendidly.

This evening Miss Lizzie Price is to have her farewell benefit, and will appear as *Pauline*, in the "Lady of Lyons," supported by Mr. Fechter as *Claude Melnotte*. Miss Price, while not making pretensions to transcendent abilities as an actress, is really as able as those who, with more brass but less merit, pronounce themselves "the leading artistes of the day." She has shown herself, during the present engagement, to be capable of filling the requirements of any character within the ordinary range, and we hope to record the fact to-morrow that the public fully appreciated her artistic worth, and gave her a full house and fat purse.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS men should lock their store doors.

THREE cases were sent to the Workhouse by Mayor Philips yesterday morning—Ann Weigley, Dora and Mary Farrel—for thirty days each, on charges of drunkenness.

A NEW heater has been fitted to the veteran engine Sampson, of the Water Works. The old one was so much patched that there was no area left for further repairs of that kind.

JOHN A. BROWN, ESQ., of General Lander Lodge 338, Knights of Pythias, has received his commission as D. D. G. C. of the Second District of this county, comprising the entire North Side of the river.

HEALTH OFFICER FORDEN reports two cases of smallpox on the South Side last week, and three new cases in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth wards this week. One of the latter cases proved fatal yesterday morning.

THIEVES, two it is supposed, entered the clothing store corner of Wood and Liberty street some time before daylight yesterday morning, and helped themselves to a full rig of the best quality, including shirts, shirtstuds, &c. No clue.

SMYTHE'S thirteenth excursion to the Centennial Exposition left the Union Depot yesterday morning. The train consisted of nine passenger coaches, and carried three hundred passengers. The next and final excursion will leave on Monday next.

READ Smythe's advertisement of his fourteenth centennial excursion over the Pennsylvania Railroad, which goes out on Monday morning. Persons desiring to visit Philadelphia and New York will not again have so good an opportunity to save money.

WM. TAYLOR has made an information before 'Squire Krehan, of the South Side, charging C. Wilbert with aggravated assault and battery. It is alleged that defendant struck the prosecutor, who is already blind in one eye, a serious blow in the other, which is likely to cause total blindness. The defendant is held for a hearing.

IF you have a friend with a cough or cold, tell him to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. He will thank you for your advice. The price is only 25 cents.

"DON'T GET OFF THE TRACK!"

"Keep Time at Little Cost!!"

I will sell solid Coin Silver Watches, unredeemed, at $13, $15, $17 and $19, Elgin and other movements, in open or hunting-cases. Warranted. Railroaders, give this your attention. E. DeRoy's only loan office, 153 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building—153.

You Swear for Me, I'll Swear for You.
See 3d page *Evening Telegraph* to-day.

Wire Nursery Fenders
and Spark Guards at
JAMES R. TAYLOR & Co.'s,
35 Market street.

Take Notice.
Centennial visitors accommodated with first-class board at $1 50 per day at 1219 Race street, Philadelphia.

Wire Fenders
and Spark Guards at
JAMES R. TAYLOR & Co.'s,
35 Market street.

Philadelphia Boarding.
One dollar per day at 1,415 Moore street, below Baltimore Depot.
MRS. EVANS.

How the South Expects to Hold the Fort.
See 3d page *Evening Telegraph* to-day.

Book Worms Take Notice.
Pratt has arrived and opened out the largest and finest stock of books ever seen in this market, at the new auction house, 88 Smithfield street.

Protection Against Fire.
Wire Fenders and Spark Guards at
JAMES R. TAYLOR & Co.'s,
35 Market street.

BRAUN'S EXCURSION
TO
Philadelphia and Return,
LEAVES MONDAY, OCTOBER 30TH,
At 8:15 and 8:45 A. M.,
BY
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
FARE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Privilege of stopping at Washington City.
TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.
Tickets on sale at ticket offices, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and at depot, Grant and Water streets.

Business Men
See 3d page *Evening Telegraph* to day.

ANOTHER SUICIDE AND DEATH.

What the People Say About It.

A lady in Scranton commits suicide because she could not afford a watch. Had she known that E. DeRoy is selling beautiful unredeemed watches for ladies at $15, $16, $17 and $18, it could have been avoided. Don't forget 153 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building—153.

The Rebel's Sweet Bye and Bye.
See *Evening Telegraph* 3d page to-day.

When This Meets Your Eye,
go at once to E. DeRoy's Loan Office and see the elegant unredeemed watches for ladies at $15, $16, $17 and $18, worth double the money. Don't mistake, 153 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building—153.

Obtained All the Honors.
All the honors attainable at the Centennial were awarded to the new "Automatic" sewing machine of the Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co. Office, 6 Sixth street.
Oct. 2, 24, 27, 30.

Triumphant Democracy.
See 3d page *Evening Telegraph* to-day.

A Triumph of Invention.
Inexperienced persons, without any instruction in the use of the sewing machine, can do perfect sewing on the new "Automatic" of the Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co. On view at 6 Sixth street.

You Can Go
to the Centennial Exhibition and back by Braun's excursions on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for seven dollars, on Monday, October 30th, at 8:15 and 8:45 A. M. This is the last day that those who have not seen the exhibition can go and get back for election day.

A "Solid" South—The Way to Make It.
See 3d page *Evening Telegraph* to-day.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, October 26.—Cattle—Receipts 68 head: total for the week 6,307 head. There was no market to-day, the fresh receipts being consigned through.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 600 head: total for the week 11,800 head. Market dull and slow; 5 cars of sheep and 1 car of lambs were disposed of; prices full weak at yesterday's quotations; 3 cars Canada stock are unsold; the balance of the Western sheep are to be shipped East to-morrow. Western sheep $4 35 @5 55; medium to fair quality Canada sheep and lambs $5 12½.

Hogs—Receipts 5,500 head. Under heavy receipts the market was dull and dragging, and prices lower; 12 cars of Yorkers, 4 cars of heavy, were disposed of; full 35 cars, mostly light weights, are unsold. Yorkers fair to best at $5 50@5 75, mostly best grades at top prices; common to medium $5 25@5 40; heavy good to prime $5 75@5 90; a few at $6 00; coarse heavy and light $4 25@4 75.

Cotton.

CHARLESTON, October 26.—Market firmer; middling 10⅜@10½c. Savannah—Market quiet and easy; middling 10¼c. Mobile—Market firmer; middling 10¼@10½c. Galveston—Market strong; middling 10½c.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, October 26.—River 18 feet and falling. Weather cold and clear. Arrived—Andes, Wheeling; Frank Willard, Ironton; J. W. Gaff, Memphis. Departed—Sherlock, New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, October 26.—Weather warm and fair. Up—Colorado. Down—James Howard and Clarksville.

NEW ORLEANS, October 26.—Arrived—Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati. No departures. Weather clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, October 26.—Arrived—Golden Rule, Cincinnati; Hillman, Nashville. Departed—Golden Rule, New Orleans. River 7 feet 11 inches and rising. Weather clear and pleasant.

OIL CITY, October 26.—River 9 inches and stationary. Weather cloudy and cold.

ST. LOUIS, October 26.—Arrived—Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Northwestern and Golden Eagle, Keokuk; Whale and barges, Pittsburgh. Departed—Golden Eagle, Keokuk; Utah, New Orleans; Maggie, Illinois river; Lizzie Bayless, Yazoo river; Maude, Vicksburg. River fallen 2 inches. Weather cloudy and warmer.

DIED:

McWHINNEY—At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, October 26th, at 10 A. M., MARY M., youngest daughter of Matthew and Sarah McWhinney.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, SATURDAY, October 28th, at 1:30 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages leave W. H. Devore's, No. 104 Grant street, at 11:30 A. M.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $5,167,547 46.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth av.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.
FIREARMS
AND
AMMUNITION,
Of every description, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Price Lists free.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
285 LIBERTY STREET.

Pier, Dannals & Co.,
Brewers, CORNER FORBES & STEVENSON STREETS, PITTSBURGH, are now offering their
Best Cream Ale and Porter
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.
Bottled Ale and Porter a Specialty.

EXCURSIONS.

NEARING THE CLOSE!
MONDAY, Oct. 30.
SMYTE'S 14TH EXCURSION
TO
PHILADELPHIA
AND NEW YORK.
SPECIAL TRAIN leaves the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, via Pennsylvania Railroad, on MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 30. [illegible]
Philadelphia and Return,
Seven Dollars.
New York and Return,
Nine Dollars.
Tickets good for Ten Days, and for stopping one day between Philadelphia and New York. TICKETS [illegible] NUE, and at the UNION DEPOT.
W. C. SMYTHE, Manager.

ONCE AGAIN!
GUS. L. BRAUN'S
5th EXCURSION!
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION
CLOSES NOVEMBER 10TH.
PHILADELPHIA and RETURN
BY THE
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
$7
CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE, HALF FARE.
Passengers [illegible] WASHINGTON CITY [illegible] Tickets good for TEN FULL DAYS and in any Regular Train. SPECIAL [illegible]
FRIDAY, Oct. 27, and MONDAY, Oct. 30, at 8:15 and 8:45 A. M.
GO NOW!
GET HOME BEFORE ELECTION DAY.
[illegible]
PARLOR CARS! ELEGANT DAY COACHES! QUICK TIME!
[illegible]
GUS. L. BRAUN, Manager.

New Fall Goods!
T. & J. T. McCANCE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 196 Liberty St.

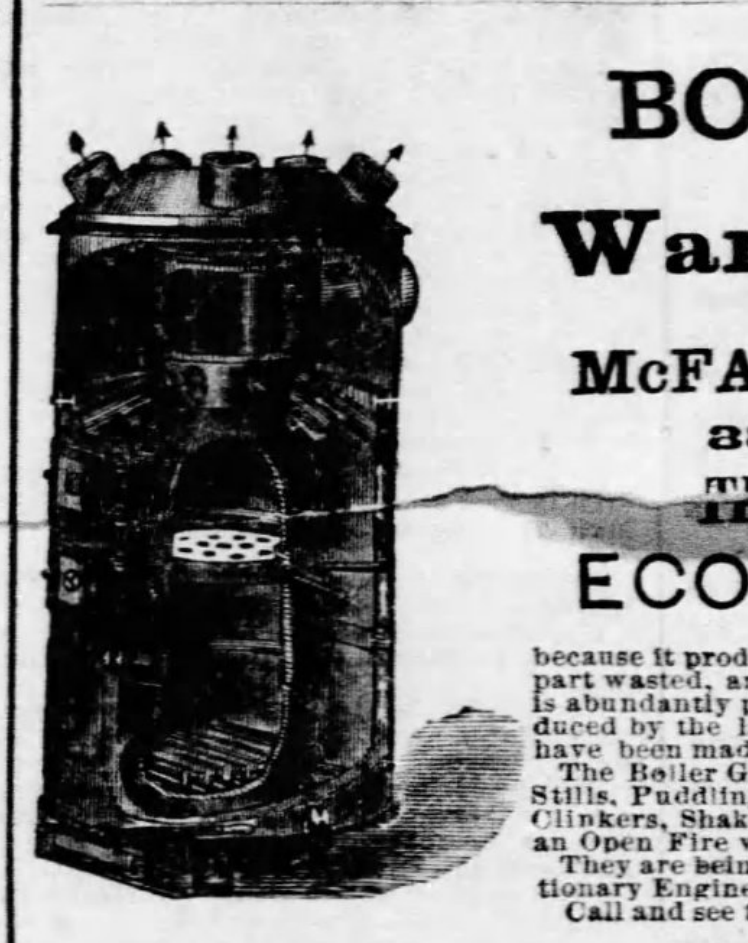
PITTSBURGH
Hot Air Furnace!
ABSOLUTELY CLEAN, DURABLE, ECONOMICAL. ADAPTED FOR BITUMINOUS SLACK OR COKE. INDORSED BY:

EDWARD M. BUTZ, Architect;
C. C. DAVIS, City Engineer;
JOHN MOORE, Architect;
[illegible]
JAMES E. CHAMBERS, Builder;
JOHN GILLESPIE, Builder, and others.
L. PETERSON, Jr., & Co., 187 Liberty St.

PRICES REDUCED.
The Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.
One of the SAFEST and most pleasant Hotels in America.
Having ALL the different SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FIRE, making it PRACTICALLY Fire-proof. [illegible]
COST OF HOTEL, $1,500,000. COST OF FURNITURE, $400,000.
[illegible]
Prices of Rooms, with Board, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 per Day, according to location.
[illegible]
JOHN B. DRAKE & CO., Proprietors.

TRADE MARK.
For Dwellings, Rolling Mills and all other kinds of Buildings,
Gray's Elastic Roofing Materials
Is the BEST and CHEAPEST known to the trade. Warranted to stop all Leak in old Leaking Tin, Felt or Gravel Roofs. For IRON WORK of every description, RAILROAD CARS, &c., our Elastic Paint cannot be surpassed for CHEAPNESS and DURABILITY. It will cover more SURFACE, look BETTER, and last LONGER than any paint in the market. Send for Circular and Price List to
JOHN T. GRAY, 84 Diamond Street.

IMPROVED
BOILER GRATES
AND
Warm Air Furnaces,
MANUFACTURED BY
McFARLANE & PATTERSON,
38 WOOD STREET.
THIS FURNACE IS THE MOST
ECONOMICAL OF FUEL,



[illegible]
COOK STOVES, FRONTS, GRATES, &c.

Amusement Advertising Rates.
Following is the rate charged for advertisements under the head of "Amusements" in this paper:
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD, Manager.
Benefit of the Favorite Actress, Miss LIZZIE PRICE, and last appearance of [illegible]
FECHTER.
FRIDAY EVENING, October 27th, 1876,
LADY OF LYONS.
SATURDAY MATINEE—LADY OF LYONS.
MONDAY EVENING, October 30th, GEO. FAWCETT ROWE in his Successful Society Comedy,
BRASS.
Box Office Now Open for Reserved Seats.

LIBRARY HALL.
ELLSLER & [illegible]
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
[illegible] MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE. [illegible]
MIGHTY DOLLAR.
[illegible]
Mighty Dollar Matinee Saturday.

DRY GOODS.
DRY GOODS
AT
G. SCHLEITER'S,
89 Market St.
[illegible]
You Cannot Miss a Bargain Here!
—OUR—
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT
IS REPLETE WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES AND ENDLESS VARIETY.
[illegible]
BLACK CACHEMIRES,
37 1-2c to $1 50,
FROM THE VERY BEST VALUE IN EVERY GRADE.
BLACK SILKS!
AT OLD PRICES—NO ADVANCE.
75c, 90c, $1 00, $1 25, $1 37, $1 50, $1 75.
SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
[illegible]
$1 00 up to $7 50, Real Bargains.
FLANNELS!
[illegible]
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
[illegible]

Chandeliers
AND
GAS FIXTURES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
Weldon & Kelly's,
147 WOOD STREET.
FALL STOCK JUST OPENING.

TREES, TREES,
HOLLAND BULBS,
FLOWERS, FLOWERS,
[illegible]
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
[illegible]

LEAKY ROOFS
Made Perfectly Water Tight with one coat of Gray's Liquid Slate Paint. JOHN T. GRAY, 84 DIAMOND STREET.

AUCTION SALES.
BY N. WHITING & CO.
Grand Catalogue Sale
OF FINE
ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY,
Groups Figures, Bronzes, Clocks, Alabaster, Agate and Bortiglia Vases, Card and Fruit Stands, &c., &c., at
N. WHITING & CO.'S
NEW AUCTION HOUSE,
NO. 97 FIFTH AVENUE,
FRIDAY, OCT. 27th, COMMENCING AT 10 A. M.
[illegible]
N. WHITING & CO., Auctioneers.
G. GREMONI, Importer.

BY JOHN D. BAILEY.
PRATT'S
39TH ANNUAL SALE OF
NEW BOOKS,
AT THE McILWAINE AUCTION ROOMS, NO. 88 SMITHFIELD STREET,
[illegible]
JOHN D. BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY WM. FRANK & SONS.
AUCTION!
BY
WM. FRANK & SONS,
WHOLESALE AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
59 MARKET ST.
Trade Sales of DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, [illegible]
EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT 10 A. M.
[illegible]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.
I will expose to public sale at the COURT HOUSE, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, THE
28th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,
AT [illegible] O'CLOCK A. M.
[illegible]
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
Assignee of Wm. H. Lemon.

THE
"BOSS"
AT THE
CENTENNIAL
AS WELL AS AT
VIENNA.
THE
WILSON
RECEIVED THE
HIGHEST AWARD,
MEDAL AND DIPLOMA
FOR THE
BEST
Family Sewing Machine
IN THE
WORLD!
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
MANUFACTURERS,
Chicago, New Orleans, New York.